Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

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In News Spotlight

New Enemy Plans Mere Mirages With No Bearing on War, Says Hori

Whatever plans Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt might have worked out during their recent conferences at Casablanca, they are no more than mirages of the desert and will have no tangible bearing on the general war situation, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information commented in his statement issued on Wednesday evening.

Tomokazu Hori's comment, in substance, follows:

"With the absence of Soviet and Chungking representatives, the Casablanca conferences seem to have been a two-man play performed by Roosevelt and Churchill. A proverb says, 'Dreaming different dreams in the same bed,' and this saying most eloquently explains the current relations among the four allied countries, America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Have Crazy Ambitions

"Both Britain and America harbor the ambition of dominating the world. The former is intent on maintaining its old Empire at any cost, while the latter is trying to replace the former and become the ruler of the post-war world by winning over various countries with its dollar diplomacy and dispatching of its armed forces.

"The strife between the two countries has recently come to the fore in the form of the assassination of Admiral Darlan and the question as to who will be his successor. Criticisms against the dictatorial rule of Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower and the arguments over the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Tunisia are also symbolic of the strife.

"Also, it is a well-known fact that there exists a consistent contradiction in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers. It is reported in this connection that British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden, in his reply before the House of Commons on January 20, denied the rumor that there exists a conflict of opinion between the Soviet Union and Britain. However, the fact that such an interpellation was raised eloquently proves the existence of contradiction between the two countries.

"According to American announcements, Anglo-American aid in the form of war materials does not exceed 4,600 airplanes and 5,800 tanks. In the light of this fact, it is natural that the Soviet Union, which has paid the greatest sacrifice among the Allied Nations, should

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Press Comments

Thursday, January 28

ASAHI—Empty Talk

MAINICHI—Tragedy at Casablanca

Empty Talk

ASAHI—Roosevelt and Churchill recently met at Casablanca, Morocco, in North Africa. News dispatches say that they decided on matters regarding all the fronts of the World War, while the principal aim of the conference was to fix the war plans for the current year that will enable the United States and Britain to carry out their long-vaunted counter-offensive on the Axis.

The previous meeting of the Big Two was held in June last year and the North African invasion followed, so that it is not at all strange that in view of the recent German-Soviet war situation as well as the North African situation they should consider some new methods or furthering their war aims. Already 14 months have passed since the commencement of hostilities, and the armament of the United States has been built up to a considerable extent. It is only proper to suppose that the enemy would now be anxious to make some positive move this year in order to recoup their lost fortunes.

On our part, it will be all the the same to us whether the United States and Britain should plan a long war or whether they should attempt to force the issue this year. The magnificent lead we obtained at the outset of the conflict will be continued to the end, our fighting strength increased to smash the imperialistic designs of the enemy, and even if there be more or less fluctuation in the course of the war, our confidence in final victory will never flag for a moment.

The British Premier on this fourth occasion did not cross to the United States as rumored but selected Casablanca as the venue of the Anglo-American conference, probably in order to derive the maximum propaganda effect from the gesture, especially in view of the present North African campaign situation. At the same time they claim that by this conference harmony had been established between the rival French puppet regimes of General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle and participation of the French land, sea and air forces in North Africa in the war on the side of the anti-Axis Powers secured, but it is to be doubted that they succeeded in uniting the various conflicting elements among the French in North Africa.

Even if they have, there are still the numerous native elements who are in revolt against Anglo-American aggression to be considered, while the French colonial army can be expected to do little judging from its showing in the Tunisian campaign. Even if the Giraud and de Gaulle factions should come to an agreement, all that they can hope for is a temporary settlement of the dispute between the United States and Britain and no very marked effect is likely to be exercised on the general drift of the World War.

Tragedy at Casablanca

MAINICHI—Confronted with general defeat and internal conflict over North Africa, there was much commotion within the Anglo-American camp. Something had to be done to take the mind of the Anglo-American public off the embarrassing aspects of the war if the morale of the two peoples was to be sustained. So they hit on a conference at Casablanca.

In August, 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill staged what is called the Atlantic Conference aboard the British battleship Prince of Wales. From that conference emerged the so-called Atlantic Charter, a pretentious eight-point instrument. At the end of the last Great War Wilson presented his 14 points. Exactly as in the case of that document, the keynote of the eight articles is the avaricious ambition of Anglo-Saxon Jewry to dominate the world. In the ideas the Atlantic Charter contains, it is no more than a crude rehash of Wilson's 14 points. Nevertheless, when it was announced, there was quite a stir. As far as the disclosed items are concerned, the Casablanca conference accomplished no more than to patch up the prevailing differences.

But that was all that the United States and Britain apparently intended. Roosevelt and Churchill went all the way to West Africa for just one purpose: to effect a compromise between the two French rebel regimes of General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle. As we have discussed the North African situation since the assassination of Darlan on several occasions we will refrain from dwelling on it here. Suffice is it to say that the United States and Britain were locked in ugly internal conflict over North Africa. With the World War developing steadily against them, there was urgent need of reconsidering their attitudes, to make some small sacrifices for the big cause they were serving. But it would not have been seemly for the Big Two of the democratic world to go all the way to Africa just to settle such a dispute. In order to disguise this paltry aim, they took with them their numerous generals, to make it appear as if it had been a momentous conference.

This is obvious from looking at the list of points on which agreement is said to have been reached. In the first place, they say that they decided on plans to make it possible for them to launch counter-offensives this year. But have not the Anglo-American authorities harped on such an agreement time and again? Are they not even saying that they are actually engaged in counter-offensives?

In the second place, they are reported to have agreed that the maximum aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking is one of the primary objects of Anglo-American efforts. This, too, has a familiar ring. It seems that Anglo-American leaders are like drunkards who never grow tired of repeating the same thing over and over again all night long. If, then, it was the whole truth that they went all the way to Casablanca to decide just that, and was the maximum aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking one of their secondary or tertiary aims?

That, of course, was not the whole truth. The bravado abut the 1943

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WAY TO VICTORY ASSURED, TOJO TELLS DIET SESSION

Ties With Axis and E. Asia Nations Strengthened for War, Says Tani

Foreign Head Stresses Realization of Closer Bonds Among War Allies

The full text of the message delivered by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani before the Upper House this morning, concerning diplomatic aspects of wartime Japan follows in full:

"It is a great honor for me today to take this opportunity of stating my views on the various problems of wartime diplomacy.

"With the commencement of our war against the United States of America and the British Empire, the world, except a few neutral countries, has been divided into two great opposing camps waging, each with its total power and strength, a great world war unprecedented in history, which has resulted in an epochal change in the international situation. Looking back upon the past year and surveying briefly the present world situation, I find, first of all, that in East Asia Japan's rise in arms has indeed afforded an opportunity to the East Asiatic peoples, who had been suffering for many years under Anglo-American oppression, to rouse themselves in unison to action. Manchoukuo, the Republic of China and Thailand, each from its own standpoint, have rendered us wholehearted cooperation in material and spiritual fields from the very beginning for the prosecution of the current sacred war to a successful conclusion.

"At the hands of the Imperial Forces, who are brave, careful in planning, sympathetic and considerate, the various peoples in the Southern area having been liberated for the first time from Anglo-American fetters, have come to the realization at long last that the Anglo-American policies are aimed at no other object than exploitation to satisfy their insatiable greed. At the same time, they have realized the historical inevitability of the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere and are now willingly pledging their cooperation with Japan in the construction and defense of this sphere. These are actual facts despite the deceptive propaganda issued by America and Britain. Under the great ideal of the Hakko Ichiu, Greater East Asia is step by step making steady progress in realization while Japan has secured for herself an invincible position of sure victory.

Axis Nations United

"As regards the region of Europe, Japan's brilliant military accomplishments since the opening of hostilities have greatly enhanced the morale of the Axis Powers and have further strengthened their faith in the successful establishment of the new order in Europe. Among the new developments of the present international situation, we see that in North Africa, the German-Italian forces, having withdrawn from the Egyptian front and taken prompt and resolute measures to meet the situation, are now frustrating the Anglo-American offensive, evincing the importance they attach to the region of Tunisia.

"Thus, the delusive offensive widely advertised in the typical manner of Anglo-American propaganda, which was undertaken in order to set the Axis Powers at variance, has utterly failed to produce the desired result. The offensive has served only to strengthen German-Italian cooperation and the general position of the whole Axis Powers in Europe, thereby giving rise to the discussion of the question of another second front in the enemy camp. By the wanton invasion of the Anglo-American forces in Northwest Africa, the situation in France was thrown temporarily into confusion, but fortunately, normal conditions have now been restored through the sympathetic understanding of Germany and Italy toward that country and Mr. Laval's inflexible policy of friendliness toward Germany. It is expected that France will render still closer her cooperative relations with Germany and Italy and, with her manpower and material resources, will contribute to the construction of a new Europe.

War Ties Closer

Foreign Minister Tani

"Despite all sorts of false propaganda disseminated by the enemy, Europe under the Axis Powers is now making steady progress toward stable construction. Now the European countries with Germany and Italy as their leaders, realizing more and more their common destiny and in unison with Japan, are marching forward with indomitable spirit to strengthen the position of certain victory and invincibility.

"Let us now observe the situation in the enemy camp. Japan's series of great victories in the early stages of the war dealt America and Britain tremendous setbacks both materially and spiritually, and for a time both of these countries were thrown into consternation without any idea of how to cope with the situation. However, in the course of the subsequent progress of the war, they hastened to formulate a scheme to meet the situation and, relying chiefly on the abundant resources of the United States, prepared for a protracted war with a view to launching an offensive two or three years later. Claiming that they should concentrate their efforts on the overthrow of Germany first, they have helped the Soviet Union, provided it with materials, and obliged it to face the mighty German pressure single-handed, while they endeavored to increase their own fighting power. However, as the Imperial Forces continued to win more and more victories, bringing such remote places as the Aleutian Islands and the Indian Ocean under their control, the dissatisfaction of the people both in America and Britain was greatly intensified; and, particularly in the United States, a demand for immediate counter-attacks became increasingly clamorous. Thus the authorities of the two countries were driven into an extremely embarrassing position.

"Under such circumstances the United States and Britain were forced to devise some scheme to create a new development. The United States, therefore, is now making desperate efforts to strengthen further its wartime structure at home, while by the construction of the Alaskan Highway, the strengthening of the Australian defense, and the construction of airplane bases in part of China and in India, she is watching for an opportunity to launch a counter-offensive against Japan, taking up an encircling position at a remote distance. Moreover, the United States, in conjunction with Britain is making an attempt to obstruct the advance of Germany and Italy by dispatching reinforcements to the Iran and Iraq areas and by connecting Africa with Southwest Asia. Designating this year as the year of decisive battles they are declaring to the world their intention to launch a great offensive, whether the battle field be in the East or in the West. In view of the conditions which prevail in these countries where politics and propaganda control military operations, one can not tell when and in what direction they will attempt their advance. But if they venture to do so, they will simply re-enact the tragedy of the Mongol Invasion of Japan and that of Dunkirk.

Neutrals Made Victims

"The position of neutral countries caught between these two great opposing camps is extremely difficult. Most of the Central and South American countries have already succumbed to the pressure of American policy of dominating the Western Hemisphere and have become its victims. Overpowered by the pressure of the United States, Chile recently took such a step as to rupture diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, while in sharp contrast Argentina is resolutely maintaining her policy of neutrality, for which I wish to pay a tribute of high respect to that country. It is the desire of Japan to maintain friendship with her. Also the neutral nations of Europe, especially Turkey, Spain and Portugal, have resolutely been maintaining their independent positions despite the insidious schemes of the enemy. It is my confident expectation that the wise leaders of these countries, fully appreciating the existing general situation, will not allow their countries to pursue the wrong course.

Strengthen E. Asia Ties

"While paying constant attention to meeting the above-mentioned changes in the world situation, the Japanese Government are attaching special importance to the promotion of closer relations with the various countries in the region of Greater East Asia on the one hand and to the strengthening of our cooperation with our European Allies on the other, thereby perfecting the cooperative structure by which to realize our common objective—the successful conclusion of the war against our common objective—Anglo-American nations and the construction of the New World Order.

"Firstly the relations between Japan and Manchoukuo are based on the immutable basis of the principle of one virtue and one mind. It is needless to say that the two countries have constantly been preserving an attitude of close cooperation.

"Secondly, as regards China, the National Government on January 9, declared war on the United States and the British Empire, and made clear both at home and abroad their determination to participate and cooperate far more vigorously in the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia in complete unity with Japan. As to the measures our Government have taken and will take hereafter in connection with China's entry into the war, you gentlemen must already have familiarized yourselves with them through the 'Joint Declaration of the Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China Concerning Cooperation for Prosecution of War' and the 'Agreement between Japan and China concerning Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights,' both of which were promulgated on the 9th current and by the 'Declaration of the Imperial Japanese Government also announced on the same day.

"Cooperation between Japan and China is the grand path ordained by Nature. The reason why these two countries could not pursue that path hand-in-hand before is that they were obstructed for many years by the United States and Britain, who had deeply encroached up on China, thus constituting the root cause of

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Burma Independence Nearing Realization—Chungking Will Be Crushed—Axis Solidarity Unshaken as Ever, Avers War Leader

"Our Empire is now making a magnificent advance toward the goal of subjugating the United States and Britain," declared Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his stirring opening speech delivered before the reopened session of the Upper House this morning.

Again extending words of encouragement to the people of Burma he pointed out that, "our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State. . . ." Referring to independence for the Philippines he again reiterated the fact that "Japan would be glad to accord them the honor of independence" if they would cooperate with Japan as a co-participant in the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Prime Minister, more vigorous and emphatic than ever despite his recent illness, went on to assure the nation that though this country had once been in the "have-not" class the current war had opened up the world treasure-house in the South so that Japan is now in a position "to prosecute the war, however large its scale may be."

Full text of the Prime Minister's message follows:

Victory Assured

Prime Minister Tojo

"I have been profoundly moved that at the opening ceremony His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a most gracious Rescript. It is my resolute intention to carry out together with you our duties in humble obedience to the Imperial Will, by exerting our utmost efforts and to attain quickly the objectives of the war, thereby setting our Sovereign's mind at rest.

"His Majesty was graciously pleased to worship in person at the Grand Shrines of Ise on December 12 last. I understand that there is no previous record in our history that our Sovereign has in person worshipped at these Shrines in the midst of the prosecution of a war and I have been profoundly moved by the thought that prompted His Majesty to have done so. We, the one hundred million subjects, firmly pledge to renew our determination and to fight and win through to victory, thus, even if it is the least we may be able to do, to return His Majesty's benevolence.

"More than a year has elapsed since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. Having already achieved, under the August Virtue of His Majesty, a series of brilliant victories unparalleled in world history through the superb strategy and valiant fight of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and through the demonstration of the total power of the people in the homefront, our Empire is now making a magnificent advance toward the goal of subjugating the United States and Britain—a source of profound gratification to us all. Together with you I wish to tender the expression of our highest respect to the officers and men of our Imperial Forces who are day and night continuing to fight furiously with death-defying spirit and also the expression of our heartfelt appreciation to our countrymen who in the homefront are vigorously executing the task of expanding our fighting strength by surmounting numerous difficulties. I wish also to take this opportunity solemnly to tender together with you our profound respects to the spirits of our brave and loyal men who died honorably in the fields of battle and, at the same time, to express my heartfelt sympathy to the wounded and the sick and to the bereaved families.

'Hakko Ichiu' Stressed

"The Empire of Japan is now in the midst of a war unprecedented in scale against both the United States and Britain, which vaunt their wealth and strength to the world, in order to destroy their sinister ambitions to dominate the world. Needless to say, it has been the great ideal of our Empire since its founding to enable all countries each to find its proper place and all peoples to enjoy their lives in peace and security. Indeed, it is toward the realization of this great ideal that our Empire has, for the past 3,000 years, exerted its efforts. And it is also to realize this great ideal that our nation, with the hundred million united people, in humble obedience to the Imperial Rescript declaring war, is marching to crush the United States and Britain. The object of the War of Greater East Asia lies indeed in speedily stabilizing Greater East Asia and in constructing a new order on the basis of ethical principles and thus in bringing about real world peace in cooperation with our allies who share the same purpose with us. This object, compared with the traditional ambition of the Anglo-American countries to promote their own prosperity at the sacrifice of other countries and to monopolize the world by exploiting other peoples, is wholly different in its very essence.

"Moreover, under the August Virtue of His Majesty, our Empire has already in the first year of the war quickly consolidated its foothold to attain the object of the war. As soon as the Imperial Rescript was granted, our Imperial Forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty at once swept clear the military strength of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands in Greater East Asia and, advancing still further, captured and secured strategic areas. This position of our strategic superiority will be more and more strengthened and perfected through our grand-scale offensive operations which are to be effected henceforth through the watertight cooperation between the Imperial Army and Navy, as well as through the expansion of our fighting strength which accompanies such operations. Taking the airplane as an instance in speaking of the present position of our strategic superiority, the power of the land-based aircraft is exceedingly great in operations carried across the sea. At this time when land bases are demonstrating such a great power, our Imperial Forces by their brilliant victories in successive battles since the outbreak of the war have obtained powerful air bases located at suitable points and day by day these are being strengthened. These numerous air bases guarding the vast regions of Greater East Asia with areas containing natural resources which are absolutely indispensable for the prosecution of the war are being enlarged day by day and their power is being demonstrated with the fullest effect. Now that in the important areas and points in our occupied territories powerful strategic bases are steadily being perfected in addition to the air bases which I have already mentioned and in strategic points our invincible land and sea forces have been distributed, our position for both offense and defense has been completed. Herein lies my reasons in mentioning the fact that our Empire in the first year of the war has completed the basis for certain victory.

Owners Now Changed

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japan was deficient to no little extent in such important war materials as petroleum and rubber. The United States and Britain looked down upon our country with contempt as a "have-not" country and by taking advantage of this position dared to rupture economic relations, an act which we can never forget however hard we may try to forget, and thus tried to bring us into submission at one stroke. However, today, after one year of our war of justice the Southern areas, the world's foremost treasure house, have been completely

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DIET RESUMES VITAL SESSION

Peers Hear Leaders In Opening Speeches—New Men Introduced

The House of Peers was called to order at 10 a.m. this morning, one week later than the originally scheduled reopening of the 81st Imperial Diet following the New Year holidays due to the sudden illness of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo.

After declaring the opening of the plenary session, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers introduced eight new members of the Upper House. The new members are Marquis Toshitatsu Mayeda, Viscount Kiichi Sakatani and Viscount Nagakata Inagaki, the three Peers who had recently been elected, and Tokichi Tanaka, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Eiichi Moriyama and Yoshisuke Aikawa, the five Imperial nominees.

Prime Minister Tojo, then, addressed the Upper House and explained in detail the Government policies for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and also touched upon the important bills submitted to the Diet at the present session.

Following the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani reviewed recent diplomatic developments and outlined the policies to be followed by the Government in future dealings with foreign Powers.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, five Government bills were presented to the House of Peers. All the bills were referred to respective Committees for examination. Those presented were the bill for revision of the Pension Law, the bill for revision of the Tohoku Development Company Law, the bill for the Japan-Manchoukuo Local Taxes Collection Law, the bill for abolishing Law No. 25 issued in 1907, and the bill for revision of Law No. 53 issued in 1920.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives will be opened at 1 p.m. this afternoon, when Prime Minister Tojo, Foreign Minister Tani and Finance Minister Kaya will deliver their respective addresses. Tatsunosuke Yamazaki is scheduled to make the first interpellation.

Prime Minister's Message

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secured by us. Important natural resources which were monopolized by the United States and Britain before the war have changed their owners and have fallen under our control.

"In this manner, Japan has come to secure ample resources enabling us to prosecute war however large its scale may be. In contrast to this position of ours, the United States and Britain which boasted of their wealth of resources before the war are now exposing their great shortage in vital war resources. As for the supply of rubber, tin, cinchona, etc., which they had previously obtained from the southwest Pacific regions, they are now so uneasy and distressed that however hard they try they cannot succeed in concealing their predicament. Herein lies the very reason why they are in a mood of daring to come forth for a decisive battle even by risking strategic disadvantages. Japan thus occupies an extremely favorable position with regard to resources besides holding a position of strategic superiority. It will, of course, henceforth require great efforts on our part to make these resources demonstrate their real worth and power.

"For that purpose, however, a billion industrious people who have awakened to the dawning of Greater East Asia are prepared to cooperate with us and, therefore, we may well expect the effective utilization of these vast resources. At such a juncture as this, the United States and Britain, relying solely on their industrial ability, are feverishly endeavoring to recover their impaired fighting strength, and are already attempting to take counter-offensives. We should not, of course, be off our guard against such a situation, but it is nevertheless a situation which we should exploit most effectively. **This surely is a year which may be called the period of decisive battles through which we must further add to the series of great victories we have achieved during the past year and more and thus consolidate all the more firmly the conditions of sure victory.**

"Japan intends by effecting still closer cooperation with our allies and in conjunction with them to carry on offensive operations increasingly against the United States and Britain, eventually depriving the enemy of their ability to continue the war and forcing them to give up the will to prosecute the war, attaining speedily thereby our object in the present conflict.

"At this time in Manchoukuo, the foundation of her state is becoming increasingly stronger and she is sharing with our country the responsibility of guarding the security of the North, while, as a vanguard of construction of East Asia, she is making phenomenal developments in the war industries, contributing powerfully toward the expansion of our fighting strength, and is thus fully demonstrating her power as a base of war supplies. The present progress and prosperity of Manchoukuo is in itself an epitome of the whole region of Greater East Asia—a fact most reassuring to us all.

China Grows Stronger

The National Government of the Republic of China is growing in strength day by day under the self-sacrificing leadership of the President, Mr. Wang Ching-wei. On the 9th of this month the Government of that country declared war on both the United States and Britain. This act signifies a great forward step toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to crush the United States and Britain. To the resolute determination of the Republic of China which has thus risen in solid unity under President Wang, I wish to take this opportunity to tender my wholehearted respect.

"With a view to establishing Sino-Japanese relations as will meet the new situation at this time, Japan on the occasion of the declaration of war by the Republic of China decided immediately to take such necessary steps as the rendition of all Japanese exclusive concessions in China, the recognition of restoration to China of the Shanghai International Settlement, the Amoy International Settlement and the Peking Legation Quarter, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the disposal of enemy property in China. It is ludicrous indeed to note that the United States and Britain, swept off their feet by our action and in consternation, made a promise on the 11th to render their imaginary concessions and settlement issuing declarations which serve no good purpose whatever. The fact that our allies, Germany and Italy, have simultaneously and gladly taken a cooperative attitude toward Japan's new relations with China is very encouraging.

"Thailand, with complete national unity under the powerful leadership of the Premier, Field Marshal Pibun Songkram and with her bond with our Empire through the offensive and defensive alliance ever more strongly cemented, is valiantly engaged with us in the joint war for the subjugation of the United States and Britain and bending her earnest efforts toward the achievement of the common purpose of constructing a new Greater East Asia by surmounting all difficulties and obstacles, demonstrating thereby her real worth as the comrade of our Empire.

"Turning in the direction of Europe, we find that Germany, Italy and other allies, with their unity with our Empire growing ever firmer and stronger, are manifesting to the fullest extent everywhere their world-astounding fighting power, overcoming various difficulties. Moreover, they are set to develop further their advantageous offensive operations by consolidating the invincible position they have hitherto acquired. A development such as that in North Africa is nothing more than a ripple in the long tide of war and cannot at all affect the general war situation. Nay, this new development means rather the arrival of a golden opportunity to deal a decisively severe blow to the Anglo-American forces. Not failing to grasp this opportunity, Germany and Italy are increasingly wreaking havoc on the enemy, and, at the same time, they are ever more displaying their might in operations in concert with Japan and are thus steadily perfecting the position of inflicting mortal blows on our common enemy, the United States and Britain, simultaneously in the east and in the west.

"Thus our comrades-in-arms, the allies in the East and in the West, with their friendship with us growing in cordiality year by year, are by rising above themselves working in the closest possible mutual collaboration toward the attainment of the common victory and realization of the common ideal. In contrast to this, the United States and Britain are already exposing to the world's view in the very midst of the war ugly controversies for the sake of their respective self-interest or with regard to post-war problems. This single fact explains clearly by itself, I firmly believe, which side is right and which side is wrong and which side will be crowned with ultimate victory.

"Recalling the spectacular activities of our allies and thinking of their brilliant future, I wish, together with you, to tender our sincere respect and congratulation to them for the great accomplishments made until today and thank them for the splendid cooperation they have extended to our country and, at the same time, to express our earnest hope for their continued good-fighting and success.

Southern Areas Reborn

"In the Southern areas which are presently under military administration, the various local inhabitants, lavished by the August Virtue of His Majesty, are now already wholeheartedly manifesting their cooperation toward the new construction—a matter of sincere gratification.

"It has been the policy of our Empire to castigate decisively any that refuses to understand our true intentions, but to treat sincerely with parental affections those who come under our rule.

"In Malai, Sumatra, Djawa, Borneo, Celebes and other places, peace has completely been restored under the guidance of our Imperial Forces. The inhabitants have returned to their occupations with joy and are about to enter upon a happy, reassuring life such as has never before been known. Furthermore, our country, in accordance with the long-cherished desire of these peoples, is steadily producing concrete results in making their lands a place of peaceful life.

"In Burma, peace and order have already been restored and that country, in unison with the great immutable aim of our Empire and under its strong leader, Chief Administrator Dr. U Ba Maung, and with all its people, is cooperating with our Imperial Forces on the spot and is steadily constructing the Burma of the Burmese and is thus continuing to make brilliant efforts to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia. That effort has strongly impressed our country. **Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ. The independence of Burma, the long cherished aspiration of the Burmese people, which our Government declared before to the world in this very chamber is already about to be realized.** It fully meets the desire of our nation that I am able to state this fact in this chamber, and is a source of sincere congratulation not only for Burma but all Greater East Asia.

"**Last year, I declared in this House that if the people of the Philippines, understanding Japan's real intentions, would cooperate with us as a coparticipant in the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan would be glad to accord them the honor of independence. I hereby wish to reiterate that declaration.** It is indeed encouraging to note that in the Philippines there is being shown a great deal of sincere cooperation under the new leader, Chief Civil Administrator Vargas, and that peace and order are steadily being improved. I sincerely expect that the Filipinos will further strengthen their cooperation with our country and thus consummate at the earliest possible opportunity the independence of their land.

"We can not but be profoundly inspired when we compare the present condition of Burma and the Philippines, so pregnant with promise with that of Burma's neighbor, India, which is now in the throes of miserable agonies. As I said before in this House, India has already become independent in spirit from Britain. But refusing to change her attitude, Britain is engrossed in arresting and imprisoning Indian leaders and patriots and trampling under its iron heels the national aspiration of the Indian people. Moreover, the Anglo-American forces are attempting very hard to realize their covetous desire for Burma by disturbing the peace of the new Burma through the conversion of India into their base of operations. The Imperial Army Forces are, therefore, making crushing attacks on these forces of the United States and Britain.

Sympathy for India

"A section of the Indian people who already know the real intentions of Japan are actually on the battlefront in cooperation with us. I wish to express Japan's heartfelt sympathy to the leaders and people of India who are at present undergoing pains of labor in and out of India for the construction of a new India, and, at the asme time, declare once more that Japan, in confident anticipation of the consummation of their stupendous undertaking at no distant future, is not stinting to afford them full cooperation.

"Now that the Republic of China has entered the War of Greater East Asia as an active participant resulting in the definite clarification of the fundamental cause of China of crushing the United States and Britain, and regime at Chungking, still trammelled by circumstances of the past and, as the cat's-paw of the Anglo-American group, is continuing to harm its people by its own hand and to wage futile resistance, is certainly the enemy of the entire Chinese people and is a traitor to the traditions of the Republic of China. I emphatically declare once more that Japan will continue to deal telling blows to that regime.

"Japan's attitude toward Australia is similar to that toward Chungking. It is similarly unavoidable that we must inflict severe blows to Australia as long as it remains unawakened from its illusion of relying on the United States and Britain.

"Our Empire with a grand plan is now in the midst of the great war which will decide the fate of the world. The administration of policies to be effected hereafter will, therefore, be concentrated on the purpose of winning out this great war. In order to win, we must continue to carry on with increasing vigor our valiant fight with armed strength at the front and deprive the enemy of his fighting ability. In order to win, we must also continue more and more at the home front to expand our fighting power in conformity with the requirements of military operations. All domestic measures must accordingly be concentrated on this single purpose of winning the war and augmenting our fighting strength.

Japanese People United

"The guiding spirit of the Government with regard to the expansion of our fighting power lies in rendering possible the thorough expression of the ever-swelling tide of patriotic enthusiasm of the one hundred million of our countrymen. We, the Japanese people, have always maintained the tradition which is unparalleled in the world of complete national unity with the Imperial Family as the central pivot and of holding our lives as of small worth for the cause of His Imperial Majesty and offering ourselves courageously to the State should emergency arise. In the present great war in particular which will determine the future of our Empire, the entire people, whether they are at the battlefront or at the home-front, are overflowing with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism in the hope of performing their humble part in response to the Imperial graciousness. I am firmly convinced that it is the Government's important responsibility to place their trust in this spontaneously growing enthusiasm and strength of the people and to afford the means by which they may be fully employed for the augmentation of our fighting strength.

"I expressed in this House a short time ago the determination to cause functions of various administrative departments of the Government to be simplified and strengthened as much as possible and to enable the entire personnel thus made available to engage in various activities all over the region of Greater East Asia. The Government are carrying out this scheme, reducing a considerable number of regular official personnel. With regard to the methods of executing official affairs they have earnestly endeavored to make improvements upon them to suit the war time and are achieving concrete results. Besides, many persons have already gone overseas and are vigorously occupied with the work of construction and management in all parts of Greater East Asia. It is the intention of the Government to produce increasingly such results by pursuing this policy.

"Furthermore, the Government have effected the unification of the administration of Japan Proper and overseas territories to conform with the developments of the times and have established the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs to handle our Empire's administrative affairs in the Sphere of Greater East Asia in a unified and comprehensive manner. In conjunction with the reform of the governmental structure, the Government are perfecting the internal structure with regard to public organizations and in all such fields as farming and commerce in order to perfect our internal wartime structure.

"With respect to the expansion of the material aspects of our fighting power, the Government are making more thorough the policy of emphasis on primary requirements by directing, as is natural, all efforts speedily to increase the production of important war materials such as iron and steel, coal, light metals, ships and airplanes which are directly vital in increasing the strength of our fighting power, concentrating on every originality and device and, with the aim of effecting an epochal increase in production to meet unforseen developments in the situation, are already making steady progress in securing concrete results. Therefore, in connection with ensuring our maritime shipping capacity, and hence our shipbuilding, which is the basis for increasing the strength of our productive power, the Government are concentrating exceptional efforts. Concrete results are now being steadily obtained and there are no apprehensions whatever as regards the future. Moreover, in the production of iron and steel we are endeavoring to meet various requirements with a new conception untrammelled by old methods throughout the whole region of Greater East Asia.

People's Cooperation Sought

"In order to effect the increase in the production of vital war materials, the Government at this time will consider ways of eliminating the application of such laws and ordinances as will obstruct the purpose and also to strengthen the authority and power of the Prime Minister, thus conforming truly with the actual situation and maintaining elastic leadership; and further more, by unifying the guidance and supervision of the government offices to make simple and clear where the producers may seek such assistance. However, to expand the capacity of our fighting power, the Government recognize as vitally important the obtaining of knowledge widely from the thinking people at large. It was in view of this fact that the Council for the Deliberation of Greater East Asia Construction was established and they have received much valuable opinion. It is the desire of the Government henceforth to continue to endeavor as much as possible to receive the valuable opinions of the people at large.

"As I have already stated there is now no cause for apprehension regarding the future of the war. However, in order to win through this war, it goes without saying that shortages and inconveniences cannot be helped. In the course of the war until we reach final victory, the people must be able to endure every kind of hardships. Only after the labors of our one hundred million people multiply will there be born the strength to win through the war. In regard to securing the livelihood of the people, the Government are of course endeavoring to take all possible measures, but beyond this, we, the one hundred million people must, immovable under any circumstances and with fortitude and austerity, establish a simple but vigorous wartime life, making more thorough the reform of our mode of living, our economy in consumption and our increase in savings.

"At the present moment our Empire is in need of more and more men to serve as the nucleus in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. While effecting the reform of the educational system and shortening the term of study, the Government are carrying on the expansion and strengthening of those branches of learning that are directly necessary to increase our fighting power and thus are endeavoring to conform with the demands of the times.

"Also, the Government deems it most important to promote the vigorous health of the people under wartime. For this purpose, the Government are directing every effort toward various health programs, especially in connection with tuberculosis. It is indeed a matter of great encouragement to report on this occasion that despite the fact that we are in the midst of an unparalleled great war, our population situation has been extremely satisfactory every year. Our births for instance, have attained an unprecedented figure and our deaths are conversely decreasing.

"On the basis of the aims I have presented, the Government have submitted the budget and other bills to this session of the Imperial Diet. I hope that speedy approval will be given to them.

Foreign Minister's Message

(Continued from Page 1)

the disturbance in East Asia. However, now that the conditions in Greater East Asia have undergone a complete change as a consequence of Japan's victories, Anglo-American positions in East Asia have entirely been destroyed leaving no possibilities for their restoration in the future. These rights such as the Concessions, and Extraterritorial Rights were acquired as the result of the Opium War and, as such, they embody the monument of the Anglo-American exploitation of the East. This country has desired the abolition of these rights as soon as possible, in view of the past bitter experience. The National Government having been resuscitated, Japan and China—with one mind and one body—are marching forward together to prosecute the war against their common enemies to its successful conclusion.

"Thus, the independence and prosperity of the Republic of China are in complete conformity with the prosperity and welfare not only of Japan but also of all Greater East Asia. Therefore, it is both a historical inevitability and really a matter for sincere congratulation for all East Asia that Japan at this time should have discarded boldly and positively such an unnatural anachronistic and humiliating system, and that she should trust and maintain friendly intercourse with China in accordance with the real path of East Asia. However, alarmed at Japan's action, the United States and Britain on the 11th of this month concluded with the Chungking regime treaties concerning the retrocession of international settlements and the reliquishment of extraterritorial rights. But such steps on the part of the United States and Britain are designed merely to deceive the world with their hollow promises to return their already lost rights and interests, which fact only shows their craft and insidiousness. It is a thousand pities that the Chungking regime should be overjoyed at this dishonored cheque and behave as if it had forgotten China's century-old grievances. In this connection it is a source of great pleasure to me that our allies, Germany and Italy, with thorough understanding, have immediately taken the same attitude in conformity with Japan's new China policy, and that the Italian Government has already taken the necessary steps to retrocede concessions to the National Government. The development of new relations between Japan and China is indeed one manifestation of the great ideal of HAKKO ICHIU, demonstrating clearly to all the world Japan's true intentions and sincerity with respect to the establishment of Greater East Asia and the construction of the new world order. I firmly believe that it will ever more greatly enhance the confidence in Japan not only of the Chinese people, but also of the various peoples in Greater East Asia.

Collaboration Stressed

"A short time ago Japan and Thailand concluded a cultural agreement. This agreement provides, in addition to the previously existing close military, political and economic cooperation between the two countries, for broad cooperative relations in the cultural field the scope of which is unprecedented in the relation between Japan and other countries. I am convinced that the operation of this agreement will render great contributions not only to the development of Japanese-Thai relations but also to the cultural renaissance of Greater East Asia in general.

"French Indo-China already maintains close relations with Japan militarily, politically, and economically. Furthermore, it is a matter for congratulation that French Indo-China is going to cooperate still closely with Japan in the realm of finance in accordance with the agreement which was recently arrived at between the two countries, as already announced. I anticipate that the French Indo-China authorities, by taking a far-sighted view of the world situation and by considering further, and realising rightly, the positions which Japan and French Indo-China itself occupy in the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, will cooperate more positively with Japan.

"Japan's collaboration with Germany and Italy in the military, political, cultural and other fields is close and firm. Our enemies are leaving no stone unturned in trying to set the three countries at variance. Thus they expose their inability to recognize the fact that the three countries are bound together by the lofty ideal of establishing a world-wide peace based upon ethical principles, and that our unity is fundamentally different from that of such countries as the United States and Britain—countries whose alignment is based upon egoistic calculations and liable to constant change. To advance the cooperation between Japan, Germany and Italy still further, not only that these three countries may assist each other with all their respective total economic power for the duration of the present war, but also that they may be enabled to realize a new order which would ensure the coexistence and coprosperity of every people within their respective economic spheres after the termination of the current war, negotiations have been going on for some time between the Governments of Japan and Germany, and between the Governments of Japan and Italy with the view to concluding an agreement concerning economic cooperation between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy. As you already know by the announcement made at the time, the agreement between Japan and Germany and the agreement between Japan and Italy were signed on the 20th of this month, at the German General Headquarters and at Rome respectively.

"These agreements realistically and concretely demonstrate in the economic field the spirit of the Tri-Partite Pact which was concluded on September 27, the 15th Year of Syowa. I firmly believe that the operation of these agreements will render economic cooperation between the three countries ever more closer and more harmonious, contributing further toward the strengthening of their fighting power, thus making yet more certain the victory of the Axis Powers.

Steady Progress Made

"In connection with the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, it has already been declared that Japan harbors no intention of excluding others from the Sphere or of enforcing its seclusion. The conclusion of the agreement referred to above not only fully indicates this attitude of Japan but also makes clear that the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere by Japan and the establishment of the European Co-Prosperity Sphere by Germany and Italy are real facts and not mere empty propaganda in the manner of Anglo-American contentions, and that our work of construction is steadily making concrete progress.

"As regards the Soviet Union, there is no change in Japan's policy toward that country of respecting the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact which was concluded in April, 1941. It is needless to say, however, that this basic policy of our Government is predicted on the Soviet Union's observance of the same neutrality pact.

"Taking this opportunity, I should like to express my profound respect and sympathy for a large number of our compatriots who are experiencing hardships and privations in enemy countries or in the countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan, and earnestly pray for their good health. At the same time, I declare that our Government have strictly been watching the attitude of these countries toward our countrymen residing there, and taking all kinds of steps such as lodging strong protests against unreasonable oppression in order to alleviate their hardships and privations.

"The cause of the present war, as clearly shown in the Imperial Rescript, lies in the fact that Japan was forced by the inhuman oppression of the United States and Britain resolutely to take up arms against them in order to preserve the very existence of our Empire. Likewise, the reason why Germany and Italy rose in arms is that America and Britain under the pretext of protecting the peace of the world, oppressed Germany and Italy by taking advantage of the system of Versailles.

"It is well-known that on account of that Anglo-American tyranny, Japan was obliged to withdraw from the League of Nations and Germany, Italy and other countries followed suit. Now, the Anglo-American leaders are resorting to plausible propaganda such as the 'Atlantic Charter,' regarding their post-war peace plans. These declarations, in the final analysis, amount to nothing more than an attempt at Anglo-American domination of the world similar to the system of Versailles. I believe, therefore, that if this plan of theirs were to be realized the rising nations such as Japan, Germany and Italy would never have any opportunity to acquire each its proper place, and a lasting world peace would never be brought about. The United States and Britain, professing the so-called four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear—are declaring to the world that the present war is being fought to protect these freedoms because, they say, these freedoms have been threatened and trampled upon by Japan and the Axis Powers, and, therefore, it is a 'war for freedom' or 'war of survival.' Thus they are attempting to stir up the morale of their people.

"But have Japan, Germany and Italy ever threatened the freedom of America and Britain or their existence? Nothing could be further from the truth than this. Indeed, which are the nations which, though having extensive territorial possessions and abundant resources, first of all, excluded Oriental immigrants engaged in peaceful development? Again, which are the nations that came across the Pacific and perpetrated wanton acts of aggression in East Asia and at present are aiding remnant regime in Chungking, thereby aggravating the troubled state of this region? The crimes of Anglo-American leaders who distorted the realities of the situation, deceived their peoples and ultimately led them into war can be condoned neither by Heaven nor by man. If those who are responsible for the war are to be punished, as the Anglo-American leaders insist, it is they themselves who should be punished. In short, whatever entrancing words the leaders of the United States and Britain may array in offering their far-fetched explanations, it is no wonder that their war aim should fail to obtain the full approval of their peoples. What the American leaders are aiming at is a world domination entirely alien to the real happiness of the American people; while what the British leaders are solely solicitous about is the maintenance of the antiquated British Empire.

"As a result, outwardly they profess their common war aims, but inwardly as they are envisaging different ends, it is but natural that a sharp divergence of views has come to the surface between the two countries concerning their war aims and the conduct of hostilities. When the peoples of the two countries calmly reflect upon the just merits of the case, I have not the slightest doubt that they will realize with a shudder not only the crimes which are being committed by their leaders but also the unjustifiableness of their cause and the meaninglessness of their sacrifice.

War of Truth, Justice

"In contrast, the reason why Japan a year ago resolutely rose up in arms is that she aims of the elimination of oppression from the scheme designed for the selfish control of the world by America and Britain, in order to construct a new order based on ethical principles wherein the just will have a just place. When we speak of enabling each nation to find its proper place, I believe that we are referring to nothing other than this. Indeed, Japan's war aims are perfectly clear in the light of our just cause. It is very clear which side is right and which side wrong, and accordingly, which side will win the victory. Japan has a glorious history extending over more than twenty-six centuries of having never suffered a single defeat in war. This is due to the very fact that Japan's wars have always been wars for truth and justice. In scale and intensity the present war is indeed unprecedented in history. It is also extremely profound in its significance. With the conviction that the cardinal point of wartime diplomacy is fully to grasp the true significance and purpose of the war and with perfect concord between politics and strategy to prosecute it to a successful conclusion, I intend to see, to it that no stone be left unturned in furtherance of our Empire's foreign policy."

ENEMY LOSE 4 PLANES IN RAID OVER RANGOON

Three Craft Downed—Another Badly Hit

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, January 27.—Seven Consolidated P 24 bombers, led by one North American scout plane, raided Rangoon at 3 p.m. yesterday but one was instantly shot down and another heavily damaged by intense ground fire. The damaged plane was seen escaping westward enveloped in smoke.

Japanese planes pursued the enemy and at the mouth of the Irrawaddy river, shot down two more planes. Thus, out of seven bombers, three were shot down and another was damaged.

In this raid, enemy planes blindly dropped bombs on shopping centers and Indian residential quarters and caused many casualties. Since it was Indian Independence Day, the Japanese Air Forces purposely refrained from making any raid on India, but enemy raiders particularly selected Rangoon that day where an Indian independence mass meeting was being held.

Axis War Aims Lauded

Mainichi

LISBON, January 26.—Highly lauding the Axis ideal in the current war, the A.B.C. a Madrid paper dated today, stated that Germany is fighting for maintenance of the present civilization, it is reported from Madrid.

"The current war is a war in which everything is gained or everything is lost," commented the paper, continuing that Soviet military strength must be exterminated so that the world may be saved from the menace of Bolshevism.

According to the paper, Germany and her allies are fighting for preservation of the current civilization and therefore, the Axis war ideal is worthy to win the war.

Bore Completion Near

The 5,170 meter-long Fukasaka Tunnel on the Hokuriku railway line connecting Shiga Prefecture with Fukui Prefecture, the fourth largest tunnel in Japan, will be completed by the end of March, according to a Gifu report to Domei. Construction work on the project was started in November, 1938 at an estimated cost of ¥7,000,000.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

counter-offensive or aid to the Soviets and Chiang Kai-shek was nothing but a poor camouflage, as we have pointed out a moment ago. The big problem before the United States and Britain at the moment is the North African war situation. Their North African expedition was dramatic and colorful to the imagination and bore the character of an offensive but what do we see now?

The Axis forces that were pressing heavily on the Anglo-American forces prior to the fusion have now been strongly reinforced. In addition, with German submarines intensifying their attacks on Anglo-American shipping, the commissary lines of the enemy on the Atlantic are in grave danger. The enemy admit that their transportation capacity is being reduced at the rate of five vessels a day. They also admit that they have no effective means of combating this submarine menace. At this rate, what is to become of the 200,000 to 300,000 Americans and Britishers landed in North Africa? Imagine another Dunkirk. Will the American or British people be able to bear another such spectacle?

Roosevelt and Churchill are really worried about that. They aren't worried about the Soviet Union or Chungking, we may be quite sure. For that matter, compromise between Giraud and de Gaulle is not one of their primary aims. The primary aims decided on at Casablanca are not for publication. They are too serious.

Spokesman Blasts Plans by Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

have expressed its dissatisfaction. It is also natural that the Soviets should have been dissatisfied over the Anglo-American invasion of Africa with which America and Britain like to think they have fulfilled their promise with Russia.

Gave Immaterial Aid

"The same can be said as regards relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American-Soviet Powers, for, although America and Britain have consented to the abolition of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions, both of which are vain and nominal, they do not comply with Chungking's request for more material aid.

"Although Roosevelt declared in his Congressional message that Chiang-aid materials are being sent to Chungking as abundantly as before the closure of the Burma Route, Chungking itself has denied Roosevelt's words. Moreover, Chungking leaders are now frantically asserting that priority be placed on the Pacific War. Whatever promises of aid might have been given to Chiang by Britain and America of late, Chungking well knows the real value of these promises.

"After all, whatever plans might have been worked out at the Casablanca conferences, they must be something like mirages of the desert and will have no bearing whatever on the general war situation."

To Fete Armistice Date

Domei

BANGKOK, January 27.—The Thai Government will celebrate the first anniversary of the Thai-French Indo-China Armistice tomorrow. All Government offices, schools and business firms will be closed on that day, and memorial services will be held for those who sacrificed their lives in the border conflict, in front of the Victory Memorial Tower, at Bangkok, with the attendance of troops and students.

Hayashi Seen Improving

The condition of General Senjuro Hayashi, former Prime Minister, who has been confined to bed for sometime, was announced last night by his attending physician as slightly better, reports Domei.

His condition at 7 p.m. Wednesday night was: temperature 36.8, pulse 70 and respiration 20.

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Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

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ENEMY PARLEY AT CASABLANCA IS DISCOUNTED

'Nothing But Buffoonery,' Says Mainichi of Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

TALKS HELD FOR 10 DAYS

Counter-Offensives Against Axis in 1943 Discussed, According to Washington

Nothing but inane buffoonery is the comment of the Mainichi on the 10-day meeting that took place recently between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, in French Morocco, Africa.

According to a United Press dispatch from Washington relayed to the Mainichi from Lisbon, the American authorities on January 26 confirmed the press report that such a meeting occurred at that place. They stated that President Roosevelt went to Casablanca by plane and returned to Washington on January 26. The same day, in a press conference at the White House, he said that he saw the British Premier in a special bomb-proof chamber at Casablanca and as a result of discussions which lasted some 18 hours a day the two arrived at the following results:

(1) The leaders of the two nations decided on war plans calculated to make possible the counter-offensives of the anti-Axis forces in 1943.

(2) General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle joined in the discussions toward the end, in consequence of which they agreed to let their armies participate in the operations of the anti-Axis camp.

(3) Premier Josef Stalin was informed of all the essential proceedings of the conference. He was to have participated himself but could not leave Moscow, because of the pressing affairs in connection with the war with Germany. General Chiang Kai-shek also was fully informed of the proceedings.

(4) The two leaders agreed that one of the main aims of the two Powers was to give the maximum aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Anglo-Saxon Self-Conceit

A perusal of this statement to the press by President Roosevelt, says the Mainichi, impresses one merely with the usual Anglo-Saxon self-conceit, especially where it is complacently suggested that agreement was reached between General Giraud and General de Gaulle for cooperation with the Anglo-American forces. This is nothing but sheer assumption and bravado, the paper says.

Roosevelt and Churchill held their first council of war on August 14, 1941, aboard the ill-fated Prince of Wales on the Atlantic. Next they met at Washington both immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941, and in June last year. The Casablanca meeting was the fourth.

The fact that this place was chosen points to their obvious intention to trumpet abroad the idea that North Africa is the theater of the Anglo-American second front and to arbitrate in the struggle between the Giraudians and de Gaullists, according to the Mainichi.

Another aim was to plan their persistent counter-offensives on the Axis nations, which goes to show, says the Mainichi, that 1943 is a most important year for both sides as one in which decisive campaigns are held in store.

Those who attended the Casablanca conference, according to a Mainichi Lisbon cable, included the following:

The United States: President Roosevelt; Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff; Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, commander of the Army Aviation Corps; Major-General Carl Spatz, commander of the American Aviation Corps in Europe; Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa; Harry Hopkins, administrator of the Lease-Lend Planning Board; and others.

Britain: Prime Minister Churchill; General Allan Brooke, Chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral James Fownes Somerville, commander of the Indian Ocean Fleet; Admiral Andrew Brown Cunningham, com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Further Bolstering of Air Forces Of Navy Seen in Revised Ordinance

New Regulation Provides for Various Facilities for Training of Expert Naval Aviators On Large Scale

Marking another long stride forward in the strengthening of the Japanese Naval Air Forces, the combined Naval Air Forces Ordinance has been revised. The revised ordinance which was published in Wednesday's Official Gazette and which takes effect from February 1, provides for various facilities for the training of expert naval aviators on a larger scale, further bolstering the aerial fighting strength of the Imperial Navy.

The revised ordinance provides for the organization of Kaigun Rengo Koku Sotai or Combined Naval Air Corps in contrast with the Rengo Kokutai or Combined Air Units provided for by the old regulations.

A combined air corps consisting of two or more combined air units, according to the revised ordinance, will be under the command of an air corps commander and the air corps commander will be under the direct control of His Majesty the Emperor.

Receiving orders from the Navy Minister, the air corps commander will deal in matters relative to military administration and so far as plans of operation are concerned, he will be under the command of the Chief of the Naval General Staff.

In the staff of the air corps commander are included a chief of staff, staff officers, adjutants, a chief engineer, a chief navy surgeon and a paymaster.

A Combined Air Corps comprised solely of training units will be called a Combined Training Air Corps. The commander of the Combined Training Air Corps will be under the command of the Navy Minister and will be in command of military administration of the air corps under him.

Generally speaking, Combined Training Air Corps will be composed of two or more combined air units in Japan Proper and combined air units belonging thereto will be called Training Combined Air Units.

NIPPON AIRMEN RAID ENEMY IN SOLOMONS

Powerful Squadron Meets U.S. Air Units—Port Moresby Again Bombed

A powerful Japanese squadron consisting of fighter and bomber units raided the Anglo-American bases in the Solomons area on January 25 and engaged the American airmen in a severe air duel, the United State Navy Department announced on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires to Domei in relaying a report from Washington.

Port Moresby Bombed

The Japanese Air Forces also repeatedly conducted night raids on Port Moresby on January 26, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a report from Melbourne.

Curtin Admits Crisis

Expressing a great fear that Australia is now exposed to a grave menace, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia in his radio speech broadcast to Australia, Britain and the United States on the occasion commemorating the 155th anniversary of the immigration into Australia on January 26 made the following statement, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei:

"Time now sides with Japan in the Pacific war. If enough time is given to Japan, she will develop her occupied regions beyond dispute. More sacrifices must be paid by us to destroy Japan in that event. No time is more menacing to Australia than at present when the war fire is spreading toward this continent. This is the time when all Australians must bear up with any hardships and sacrifice. If Japan succeeds in her military strategy, both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of America will be exposed to direct menace of Japan."

U.S. NAVAL FORCES FAIL TO STOP U-BOAT MENACE

Press Is Dissatisfied and Demands 1 Reich Craft Must Be Sunk Daily

American newspapers have severely criticized the United States Navy Department that the German U-boats have been sinking anti-Axis merchantmen at a rate of five vessels per day, and that America's anti-submarine warfare has not shown the results that was anticipated, according to a special dispatch dated January 25 from Lisbon to the Mainichi.

The papers complained that the U-boats are achieving good successes.

The New York Telegram pessimistically reported that numerous handicaps are placed on submarine operations during the winter months, and unless the United States naval forces destroy the enemy submarines at a rate of at least one craft per day, the growing submarine menace will only be intensified.

SHAOKWAN IN CHAOS FROM NIPPON RAIDS

Chinese Citizens of City Demand Removal of Military Establishments

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—Shaokwan in Kwangtung Province near the Hunan-Kwangtung border, where the headquarters of the Chungking forces in the Seventh War Zone is located, has been thrown into chaos as a result of the consecutive bombing raids carried out by the Japanese Air Units on January 4, 5 and 9, enemy papers received here reveal.

In anticipation of further Japanese raids, the Chungking military authorities ordered the people to evacuate the city, but the people retorted by demanding that all military establishments such as barracks warehouses and others be moved outside the city, the papers disclose.

The papers blasted all enemy claims that the Japanese attacked civilian establishments and admitted that a wireless station located to the northwest of Shaokwan was destroyed. It is recalled that the Japanese airmen who participated in the raids reported that army barracks and several anti-aircraft batteries were located near this particular building.

One paper reported that immediately following the raids, building materials in Shaokwan skyrocketed in price. Bricks were said to have jumped to 64 yuan apiece, while a single piece of bamboo was valued at 12 yuan. In addition, commodities of all kinds were said to have advanced on an average of 30 per cent.

In the confusion caused by the raids, crimes are reported to have taken a sharp upswing in the city, with murder, kidnapping and robberies occurring with alarming frequency. The police authorities are said to be having an extremely difficult time maintaining peace and order.

8 MORE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN NAVY

601 Vessels Lost in Atlantic Waters up to Today, Admits Washington

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The United States Navy Department announced today the sinking of eight more American merchant ships by German submarines, according to a Washington dispatch.

Including in the new losses, the number of American merchant ships announced up to date by the American Government as having been sunk in Atlantic waters alone totals 601.

A table of the sinkings according to the different regions where they occurred is as follows:

U.S. Atlantic Coast	198
Caribbean waters	178
Gulf of Mexico	46
South Atlantic	129
Other waters	50
Total	601

GERMAN ENVOY ARRIVING HERE BY TRAIN TODAY

Stahmer Succeeding Eugen Ott as New Ambassador To Tokyo

HAS VARIED CAREER

Is Right Hand Man of Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, German Ambassador in Nanking, who is to succeed Major-General Eugen Ott as German Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to come to Tokyo today by the special express Fuji.

Ambassador Stahmer is widely known in this country for the part he played in the conclusion of the historic Tripartite Alliance. It was immediately after the signature of the Japanese-German-Italian Alliance was formally announced that he disclosed for the first time that he took part in the alliance negotions, and that he did that as a personal envoy of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Ambassador Stahmer came to Tokyo on September 7, 1939, and immediately started to perform the mission on which he had been sent by the Fuehrer. He met Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, who was in Tokyo at that time, Yosuke Matsuoka, then Foreign Minister, and Toshio Shiratori, then adviser to the Foreign Office.

Within a week from the time he set to work performing the mission which he was charged, he completed the outline of the pact which was to bind Japan, Germany and Italy in ties of an alliance.

On September 16, the Cabinet met in an extraordinary session to deliberate on the plan for the alliance pact and on September 19, a conference in the Imperial Presence was held for a discussion of the plan.

On September 16, saw approval given by the Privy Council to the matter. The following day, the historic event of the signature of the Tripartite Alliance came.

The rapidity with which the negotiations for the alliance were brought to a satisfactory conclusion is a riddle only to people who have not been given an insight into Ambassador Stahmer's method of conducting diplomacy.

Ambassador Stahmer's visit to Japan as a personal envoy of the Fuehrer was the second. In April of the same year which saw the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, he came to this country as the highest member of the suite of the Duke of Gotha on his mission to felicitate Japan on the occasion of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire.

A diplomat, much valued by Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop as his right-hand man, Ambassador Stahmer seized upon the opportunity of his presence in Japan to see for himself how things looked like in Manchoukuo and China. It was during these travels that he acquainted himself with an outline

(Continued on Page 2)

Dominating the North Pacific Icy Waters

Despite the intense cold prevailing in the North Pacific, warships of the Imperial Navy are ever alert on duty. The photo shows sailors aboard an Imperial man-of-war chopping up and sweeping away ice from its deck.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

5,000 GO ON STRIKE IN U.S. LABOR DISPUTE

Branch of A.F. of L. Stage Walkout on January 26 After Unsatisfactory Negotiations

Five thousand members of the Women's Apparel Manufacture employes' Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, went on a strike on January 26 as the result of the disharmonious termination of the negotiations for a raise in wages that was made with the manufacturers, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The American Federation of Labor Authorities have expressed that the strike in New York will probably spread to other cities, the report continued.

The American authorities are attempting with ill success to induce the workers in the munitions industry to work harder, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

Their appeals for an increased output of munitions only have the effect of increasing the apathetic attitude of the workers.

The trade unions are unable to do anything to end the present state of affairs which is causing no end of worry to the authorities who have set out to turn the country into an arsenal for the embattled democracies. They only know how to please the men, but when it comes to getting more results out of them, they are utterly hopeless

A recent issue of the weekly Times discusses the present state of labor in America which borders on a general go-slow strike in the following strain:

"The employes of the Boeing Air-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, January 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Mission of Diet

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Diet resumes session today after the New Year holidays and a week of prolonged recess owing to the slight illness of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. After his speech on general administrative policy, the Foreign Minister's speech on diplomatic policy and the Finance Minister's account of financial policy, the Diet is to take up the budget and legislative bills and to devote its energies to the heightening of war consciousness among the people and to the increasing of fighting strength.

It is a good beginning for a Diet bent on gaining greater efficiency that the week of postponed reopening was not wasted but devoted to the examination of the legislative bills sent in by the Government. So fruitful has been the work that 26 of them have already been gone through even before their first reading.

In view of the policy adopted for the current session that the proceedings should be speeded up on a priorities basis, limiting the interpellation speech of a member to one hour, in principle, and submitting such a speech in writing to the committee chairman concerned beforehand, it is expected that the session will be quite long enough to enable all the important bills to be examined and acted on.

Not only must the members of the Diet examine fully each bill placed before them and approve it but must make positive efforts to assure the most effective enforcement of each. Thus the various petitions and views presented by their constituencies should be given the fullest hearing.

This is a year in which decisive campaign must follow decisive campaign and even if the issue is not decided by the end of the year it is easy to see that events will occur which are likely to influence vitally the ultimate issue. Thus the will of the people to fight it through should be fully reflected

(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking to Set Up 3 New Ministries Beginning February 1

Domei

NANKING, January 27.—With completion of the appointment of the heads of the three new ministries, namely, Construction, Social Welfare and Foodstuff, the National Government has decided to inaugurate these new departments on February 1 with due ceremonies, it was disclosed today. The establishment of the three new ministries was decided upon at the Supreme National Defense Council held on January 13.

INDIANS MUST REALIZE THEIR PLACE IN E. ASIA

Japan's Victory Signifies Liberation of India, Wachi Declares at Rally

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—In observing the 13th anniversary of the declaration of Indian independence, the Indian people should realize that Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia signifies the liberation of all East Asiatic nations and that Indian independence depends solely on construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for which the Japanese Forces are fighting.

This was pointed out today by Military Administrator, Takaji Wachi, before a gigantic rally held in observance of the 13th anniversary of the declaration of Indian independence.

He declared all the Indian people as well as the Indian Independence League, should offer all-out cooperation to the Japanese Forces because Japan's victory also will mean freedom for India.

Pointing out the oppressive and cruel acts of the British administration in India, he declared that the Indian people should have risen in arms long ago. The British authorities in India have ruled that country with only a handful of government officials, putting 430,000,000 Indians in fetters.

PARLEY PLANNED IN ROME

Nippon Army Officers in Europe To Discuss War Situation

Domei

ROME, January 26.—To exchange latest information on the war situation and to discuss measures to cope with the new war developments, Japanese Army officers stationed in Europe will open a two-day conference in Rome on January 29, it was revealed

The parley will be attended by 10 Japanese Army officers stationed in Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, France, Hungary, Turkey, Rumania and Austria.

British Destroyer Sunk

The British Admiralty announced on January 26 that the British destroyer, Jarvis, has been sunk, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei in relaying a report from London.

INTERNEE REVEALS AMERICAN CRUELTY

O.S.K. Manager Gives Vivid Account of Sufferings at Camp Upton

While the Japanese interned on the West Coast of the United States suffered from cold-blooded physical maltreatment by the American authorities those in the East from branch managers of leading companies to ordinary Japanese nationals, were forced to undergo agonizing mental tortures, Domei report, in describing the harrowing experiences of Japanese internees.

The Japanese internees along the Atlantic Coast were compelled to wear green uniforms, the kind given to war prisoners, the report added and they were brutally treated every day and harshly insulted by the Americans.

Of the treatment he experienced in an American internment camp at Upton, Masaaki Inouye, Kobe manager of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, declared. "On February 16, 1942, 28 of us were taken from Ellis Island to Upton. Rows of tents stood in a wide clearing which was made by cutting down a pine forest. This clearing was surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements and from guard-towers, machine-guns pointed toward the grounds.

"Icy winds blasted the camp. When we came to the camp, we were stripped naked and were forced to undergo an unspeakably outrageous physical examination. After that a Captain Deane and a Sergeant Canie, two Americans, who took great delight in thinking up every way to molest us from the day we entered the camp to the day we left, leered at us and said, 'There're only two ways for you to leave here. One is by Government order and the other is when you're dead.'

"The tents were tents in name only. When it rained, the rain shot right through the 'canvas' and when we moved in our sleep, the water accumulated on our coats would run into our beds. Our toilets were merely holes out into planks and these were lined up in long rows. It was no joke. I heard the report of the fall of Singapore and the historic meeting of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Malai, and Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, British Commander in Malai, there and I will never forget that scene when we sang the 'Aikoku Koshinkyoku' as loud as we could in that toilet.

"Every time Deane or Canie opened his mouth he would shout, 'I'll shoot, I'll kill you.' Or, 'Don't come near, there're machine-guns on the towers by the barbed-wire.'

"After several months of continuous threats and insults, we left for New York on June 10, to board the exchange ship. We will never forget nor forgive the outrageous treatment which we were forced to suffer. At that time, we were determined to undergo any hardship. There is already a difference between America, which cannot walk the way of humanity, and Japan, standing only on righteousness. There is also the difference between a nation which will be destroyed and a nation which will rise."

JOINT FUNERAL HELD BY ARMY FOR 4 HEROES

High Military and Naval Officers Attend Rites for Gen. Tsukada and Others

AXIS ENVOYS ARE PRESENT

Tribute Paid to Deceased by Gen. Sugiyama and Classmates at Military Academy

[Photo Next Page]

Joint Army funeral services were held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall Wednesday afternoon for four war heroes.

The officers who were accorded the honor of an Army funeral, in conformity with Military Funeral Regulations, combined with family services were General Osamu Tsukada, Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara, Colonel Aribumi Kumon, and Captain Giichi Ozawa.

General Tsukada, with Major-General Fujiwara and Captain Ozawa, died heroically in Central China on December 18.

Colonel Kumon died a glorious death in the North Pacific area.

The caskets containing the ashes of the four heroes, guarded by their relatives and friends, arrived at the funeral hall about 1 p.m.

They were brought in by members of the Funeral Committee and placed on the altar which was raised in the center of the hall.

On the caskets were standing the photographs of the heroes, in front of which were on display the various orders and decorations which their distinguished military services had won for them.

Floral Tributes

On both sides of the caskets were placed floral tributes from the Families of Imperial Princes and from Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and other dignitaries, both military and naval, and civilian.

Seats were taken by the chief mourners, eldest sons of the deceased heroes, Noboru Tsukada, Osamu Fujiwara, Suketake Kumon, and Nirei Ozawa.

In the seats reserved for persons privileged to attend the services were high Army and Navy officers.

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education, and Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, were among the Army officers present.

The Navy was represented by Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

The envoys of Germany and Italy and of countries allied with the Axis Powers in the war filled a space in the hall.

There was a playing of the funeral tune "Fukinasu Fue." As it spread and filled the hall, the guard of honor under the command of the Commander of the Second Unit of the Eastern Military District presented arms to the spirits of the departed heroes.

The services, which were performed according to Buddhist rites, commenced.

There was a chanting of sutras by priests of the Higashi Honganji Temple who were led by the Rev. Mr. Eijun Otani, who is in charge of the religious affairs bureau of the Shinshu sect.

When the chanting of sutras was over, the solemn ceremony of offering incense to the spirits of the deceased heroes started. Mr. Otani, the chief officiating priest, burned incense first. The messengers of the Family of Prince Chichibu and other Imperial Princely Families followed.

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda personally attended and offered incense to the spirits of the departed heroes.

Memorial Services

Memorial addresses, then, were made by General Sugiyama, General Yamada, and by a number of officers who were the classmates of the deceased heroes at the Military Academy.

There was a message from Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Tojo.

The memory of the deceased officers was revived in those attending the services by the messages of the heroes' old friends which were filled with passages poignantly reminiscent of the quality of loyalty which distinguished the heroes' military services.

There were telegrams of condolence from General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of

(Continued on Page 2)

NANKING POSSESSES MODERN ARMY, NAVY

Started Building Up-to-Date Military Forces After Return Of Capital to Nanking

Within the short span of three years since its establishment, the National Government of China in Nanking has already built up a large modern army and a naval fleet consisting of more than 16 warships, 36 gunboats and six geodetic survey ships, it is revealed in an article contributed to the current number of the Weekly Gazette, a publication of the Board of Information, by the Press Section of the Japanese Army.

The National Government has now under its control 42 Divisions, five Independence Brigades and 13 Independence Army Corps, while in North China there are 12 Group Army Corps and eight Independence Army Corps, all of which are equipped with modern weapons. These divisions and corps are cooperating fully with the Nippon Forces in expeditionary campaigns against bandits and also in maintaining public peace and order, according to the article.

It was immediately after the return of China's capital to Nanking that the National Government started to build up its army, and with the elevation of the position of the National Government in the international relations, and due to the self-effacing efforts of President Wang Ching-wei, the number of Chungking generals and armies pledging allegiance to the National Government increased daily, the article said. These included 20 divisions, six independent Brigades and three Independence Army Corps, making a total of more than 200,000 numerical strength, that in North China alone exceeding 50,000 troops, it was disclosed by the Army Press Section. The partisan troops which submitted to the National Government together with their commander General Li Chang-kiang alone numbered 30,000, it was further disclosed.

Recently, re-regimentation of the entire Army as conducted with the 3rd Independence Brigade reorganized into a peace maintenance corps and reinforcement of divisions, fusion of brigades and other improvements having been effected. General Sun Liang-che who capitulated last summer with his officers and man is now acting as the commander of the 2nd Local Army Corps, it was said should be a good lesson to the generals still remaining in Chungking.

The army educational machinery of the National Government consists of the Central Military Academy in Nanking and the Officers Training School. The Central Military Academy is divided into two divisions, namely, the Training Department and Educational Department, the former attending to the recruiting and training of the lower rank officers while the latter is attending to the education of the higher rank officers. The Officers' Training School which attends to the re-education and re-training of officers has already graduated three classes of new officers.

Thus rapid progress is being made in the growth of the National Government's Army, the article explained.

In the field of aviation, at present everything concerning military aviations is being handled by the Aviation Bureau of the War Ministry, and a fully equipped military aviation school has already been established in Kiangsu province, where future fliers are receiving martial training. Among the capable instructors is such a veteran air officer as Tan Yeh-chang, it was disclosed.

Every possible effort is now being made to reconstruct the Army Air Force by the National Government which has already mapped out a three-year program, according to which, the first year will be devoted mostly for the rienforcement of the aviation administration structure, the construction of air bases, establishment of aviation schools, construction of aviation repair shops and organization of the aviation instructor force: the second year program is aimed at increasing airdromes, the establishment of aviation machinery and aerial navigation schools, while the third year program calls for organization of military air force, expansion of plane repair shops, plane manufacturing plants and the establishment of an Aviation Research Institute. Satisfactory progress is now being made toward realization of these programs. In fact, aviation schools and airfields are now being constructed, and training planes are being imported from Nippon, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the corner-stone for the construction of an army air force has already been laid, the article further revealed.

The National Government is also leaving no stone unturned to build up a strong navy. In 1940 the National Government launched six special gunboats, including the Kiangping Kiangan, Kiangning, Kiangcheng, Kiangching and Kiangkang, 12 small-type gunboats and four geodetic survey ships; in 1941 six special gunboats were constructed, namely, the Kiangtung, Kiangta, Kiengfeng, Kiangyu and Kianghua, also 12 small type gunboats, and two geodetic survey ships, while in 1942 a plan was laid for the construction of 37 warships, it was explained.

In addition to the above, Nippon transferred to the National Government the warships Haihsiang, Tungchun, Monte, Tunghai, Hacho, Hsiehli, Kianghsing, Kiangfu, Kiangtung, Kiangya, Kianghsuan, Kiangchuan, and Kiangyang, all of which have been distributed to the Weihaiwei and Canton naval stations. The Haisui, Haiching, and Haihsing were also transferred later by Nippon to the National Government, all of which are now being used as training ships by the National Government.

Furthermore, in 1939 Wusih and Menhang ports were retrocessed to the National Government, which were subsequently made naval stations. In 1941 the port of Kiangyin was also transferred to the National Government and made a naval base. In the following year Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Chihfu, Shihkiuso, Lienyunchiang, Shihtao, Lungmen, Chukiang and Paichiao ports were also returned to China, all of which have been made naval bases, the article said.

In the field of naval education, the National Government has established the Central Navy School in Shanghai, where navy officers are chiefly educated. This school has a special department for the training of effectives, and over 1,000 students are now being given the necessary training, the article revealed.

Tribute Paid to Distinguished Army Heroes

Held Wednesday afternoon at the Aoyama Funeral Hall were joint Army funeral services for General Osamu Tsukada, Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara and Captain Giichi Ozawa, who died heroically while on duty in Central China last December 18, and Colonel Aribumi Kumon, who died a glorious death in the North Pacific area. The photo at the right shows the altar in the center of the funeral hall before which a high Army officer is reading a eulogy, and at left, the special guard of honor from the Eastern Military District which participated in the rites.

(Photo of the special guard of honor by courtesy of the War Ministry)

Enemy Parley At Casablanca Is Discounted

(Continued From Page 1)

mander of the anti-Axis navy forces; and others.

Rebel France: General Giraud, chief of the puppet French regime in North Africa and General de Gaulle, chairman of the rebel French regime in London.

Conference Belittled

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The decisions reached between Britain and the United States as a result of the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in Casablanca are all "tall talk and no cider," well-informed circles here said today.

Commenting on the announcement of Washington authorities firstly that leaders of America and Britain, both military and civil, have agreed in a war plan for 1943 designed to maintain the initiative on every theater of war, and, secondly, Churchill and Roosevelt have agreed peace can come only through the unconditional surrender of Germany, Japan and Italy, well-informed circles here satirized Britain and the United States with counting their chickens before they are hatched.

The same sources were of the opinion that the focal point of the 10-day Roosevelt-Churchill conference was to settle their outstanding strife centering on the puppet French regimes set up by both Britain and the United States for the purpose of dominating North Africa.

The Washington authorities announced in this respect Generals Giraud and De Gaulle met for the first time under the sponsorship of Roosevelt and Churchill and have negotiated for a united front against the Axis Powers, but this should be taken with many grains of salt, well-informed circles said, who pointed out that there is no doubt but that the United States is trying to step into Britain's shoes in North Africa and East Asia.

Another important object of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting was to see how Britain and the United States could get into the good graces of the Soviet Union, as it would be suicidal for Britain and the United States to incur the displeasure of the Soviet Union at the present stage of the World War. Accordingly, it was "wise" for the United States to have proclaimed from the housetops that Britain and the United States have agreed to increase aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking, the same sources said. This is easier said than done under the prevailing conditions, especially when the Burma route is now closed, while, on the other hand, German submarines are busy in the Atlantic, they added.

Washington further disclosed that Premier Josef Stalin was kept informed of the results of the conference, but there is nothing novel about this, because if Britain and the United States desire, as they do, to have the Soviet Union draw their chestnuts out of the fire, it is only right that they should inform Stalin what they have been talking about, observers pointed out.

5,000 Go on Strike In U.S. Labor Dispute

(Continued From Page 1)

craft Company had a holiday on Christmas Day. Yet some of them, 26 per cent to be exact, failed to report the following day.

"In Detroit about 3,000 welders, in the automobile factories kept away from their places of work on the day after Christmas. The result was a 30 per cent decrease in the day's output of the factories.

"There is a serious labor situation at the Douglas Aircraft Company in California. More than 11,000 employes of the company have been away from their work for a month. This means the loss of 760,000,000 working hours which is enough for the manufacture of 41 bombers.

"At the dockyards in Seattle, it was customary for more than 10 per cent of the workers to be away from their work during the whole of last year.

Women and young men constitute the bulk of the irregular workers. The causes for their failure to report to their work are the slightest imaginable. This shows how low the standards are of the non-skilled munitions workers in America.

"Much of the tendency toward idleness which developed among the munitions workers of America is due to their increased pay.

Shikata Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, January 27.—Dr. Masuzo Shikata, vice-president of the Continental Scientific Research Institute, yesterday left here for Tokyo to attend the first general meeting of the Scientific and Technical Inquiry Commission which is slated to be held on January 30. Dr. Shikata has been dispatched as a representative of Manchoukuo.

Japanese in New Caledonia Suffer 'Cruelty to Make the Gods Weep'

Nippon Nationals Kicked, Beaten, Bayoneted by Enemy Soldiers; Internees Undergo Indescribable Torture; Eight Die in Camp

"Valor to make gods weep" is a term often used by Japanese authorities to describe the valiant action of Japanese troops on the battlefront, but Ikuya Taniguchi, one-time manager of a certain foreign firm in New Caledonia, who returned to his home here after having been removed by Japanese units from an enemy concentration camp, tells about "cruelty to make the gods weep."

The 39-year old Japanese, who is now recuperating from the numerous hardships suffered during internment, described from his sickbed in an interview with a Domei correspondent of how the interned Japanese nationals were thrashed, kicked and even bayoneted by enemy soldiers who appeared no longer like possessors of human souls but like lusty carnivorous beasts gleefully gloating over the innocent blood of their victims.

"The memory alone of my internment life makes my blood boil," declared the rescued national with deep indignation in his voice.

Beaten and Kicked

"It was at a little past 11 o'clock on the morning of December 8, the day the war began, when we were rounded up to be interned. I was beaten and kicked by enemy soldiers on my way to the internment camp," Mr. Taniguchi said.

"On the first night of our internment we were made to sleep like beasts on the ground within a barbed wire enclosement but from the next day we were herded into small shacks which resembled stables in which we could not even lie down with our legs extended.

"As for our meals, they did not merit the name of food, and, what is more, we had to eat them out of broken pieces of brick and tin, since we were not given any eating utensils.

"Furthermore, there was no water, and we could not do any washing at all. The little water which was given us from time to time to drink was not only salty but extremely filthy so that nearly all the interned nationals were suffering from diarrhea.

"Toilet facilities were filthy too, all of which worked to weaken us extremely. In this feeble condition we were made to march over two kilometers at times to move from one concentration camp to another under a blistering hot sun.

"Among the interned Japanese there were some who would halt to rest after taking ten steps and then walk another ten steps only to fall to the ground from sheer exhaustion.

"At such times, the enemy soldiers would thrust their bayonets into the fallen victims like devilish beasts with no limit to their cruelty.

Eight Japanese Die

"I often could not help myself from weeping at the beastly savagery of our military guards. Eight nationals died in the Caledonia concentration camp but nothing was done about it.

"Patients were made to work even in hospitals so that when these died it was the same as if they had been deliberately massacred.

"From February, the system of compulsory law became markedly stricter, and one group was made to work in constructing cannon emplacements and in pushing truck carts from before daybreak.

"In short, we were made to work in the same manner as convicts before the war. And although maltreated beyond the description of words, we could not do anything, for the slightest sign of resistance invited the bayonets of our military guards and a bloody thrashing by them.

"I had to suffer this mistreatment silently several times every day. And especially at night, we suffered great inconveniences due to the strict black-out prevailing.

"At one time I received grave injuries when I was stoned while trying to grope my way to the toilet in the pitch darkness at night.

"As for our clothing we had to wear what we had on at the beginning throughout our half year's internment in the concentration camp, so that in time we came to look like beggars in our tattered garments and footwears.

"'You just wait and see. Our Japanese troops will soon come to rescue us. We'll avenge ourselves then.' These were the words we whispered among ourselves to console each other.

"Back at home now, I feel as if I am in paradise. My heart is filled with gratitude for the Imperial Benevolence which makes this paradise-like existence possible and for the might of the Imperial troops which delivered us from the hell of internment," the rescued national concluded.

German Envoy Arriving Here By Train Today

(Continued from Page 1)

of Japan's plan for the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

Ambassador Stahmer was named in October last year to go to Nanking as German Ambassador to the National Government of China. In December of the same year he arrived at his new post, traveling by way of Japan.

The new German envoy is 52 years old and is a great hope to people who desire to see the Axis Powers marching on to a conclusive victory over their common enemy.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi

Joint Funeral Held by Army For 4 Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

the Army Forces in the Southern Regions, and others prominent in various circles. These were read out when the delivery of funeral messages was over.

There was a resumption of the chanting of sutras.

As the priests went on intoning the Buddhist scriptures in unison, Lieutenant-General Mirotake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, who was in charge of funeral rites as the chairman of the funeral committee, went up to the altar and offered incense.

Noboru, son of the late General Tsukada, Osamu, son of the late Major General Fujiwara, Suketake, son of the late Colonel Kumon, and Nirei, son of the late Captain Ozawa, followed in order.

When the relatives and friends of the deceased heroes had finished offering incense, the guard of honor in attendance struck up the "Fukinasu Fue" again.

Gun Salute Fired

Toward the end of the music a salute of three minute-guns was fired by the company forming the guard.

General Kenji Doihara, Inspector General of Army Aviation, and nine others, attending the funeral on behalf of a variety of Army Units, by turns offered incense to the memory of the heroes.

The services ended at 2:50 p.m. when all present had performed the rite of burning incense in memory of the four departed heroes.

After the services were over, the funeral hall was opened to the general public.

RANGOON CIVILIANS ARE AGAIN BOMBED

Enemy Planes Take Advantage Of Indian Celebration for Ruthless Killing

Enemy planes, this time seven Consolidated bombers, coming in the wake of a North American scouting plane, again bombed civilian sections of Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon, according to a January 27 Domei report from Rangoon.

Japanese fighters immediately pursued and shot down two (one uncertain) of the bombers. Japanese ground batteries also knocked down one and definitely seriously damaged another. Heedless of causing suffering to innocent civilians the enemy caused considerable damage to the Indian quarter of the city.

January 26 was the 13th Anniversary of the Declaration of Indian Independence and the Japanese Forces had especially suspended their operations against the British for the day. The enemy however came purposely to raid the independence meeting and killed and wounded numerous Indians.

Though most of the enemy planes were shot down Indian rage at this additional example of Anglo-American inhumanity has reached the height of bitterness. This atrocity has further strengthened their determination to destroy America and Britain and for Indian independence.

The anti-air raid operations of the people of Rangoon has also shown a remarkable development. Led by the Japanese Forces the activity of fire-fighting and life-saving squads was noteworthy. All fires were put out immediately before they had a chance of spreading. All those who were injured were quickly given aid. The people have absolute confidence in the Japanese Forces and in their own defense corps and there were no signs of any sort of unrest or fear.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

in the present session of the Diet.

81st Imperial Diet

NIPPON SANGYO—The 81st Imperial Diet which because of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's illness prolonged its adjournment for another week will reopen today. It is said that Prime Minister Tojo has not yet fully recovered but that, not desiring a further recess though still having a lingering fever, he will attend the Diet meeting and declare his views on various urgent wartime policies. That the Diet will take consideration for the Prime Minister's illness and work especially to push Diet matters is a happy condition. We note this Diet with utmost interest because the work of this Diet, with the serious war situation behind it, will play a decisive role in concentrating the total power of the 100,000,000 Japanese. The announcement made before the Diet reopening making clear the Diet's attitude of cooperation not only reveals the Government's and the Diet's consideration for the Prime Minister's illness but is reassuring when the seriousness of its work is considered.

Eighty-eight bills have been presented to the Diet, 51 to the House of Representatives and 37 to the House of Peers. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the controlling power in the Diet, intends to rush through not a few of these bills, thus answering the requirement of the times by pushing forward Diet work and allowing the Government to concern itself as far as possible with the war.

The fact that the bills before this Diet are 10 more than the number presented to the last Diet shows how complex the situation has become internally and externally. It is needless to say that these bills contain issues vital to the most urgent present problem; the strengthening of fighting power and the further completion of the national structure.

That the Government recently decided to postpone consideration of measures not connected directly to the war shows its sincere desire to coordinate with Diet cooperation. This also firmly establishes a unified Government-Diet position and answers the earnest hopes of the people to make this Diet a Diet for certain victory.

Spanish Volunteers Leave

SAN SEBASTIAN.—An additional contingent of Spanish volunteers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mariano Toledo left Spain to join the Spanish Blue Division on the Eastern Front in its fight against Bolshevism.

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FOODSTUFFS OUTPUT INCREASES IN MALAI

Exceeds All Expectations as Production Soars Beyond Pre-War Years

By Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, January 26.—Foodstuff production in Malai states during the past year since coming under the control of Japanese Military Administration has not only shown a rapid increase but has exceeded the expectations of the authorities by topping the production of previous years under the British rule.

At the end of the first year since the occupation of Malai peninsula and the Sumatra Island, rehabilitation work in these regions is seen gaining an amazing momentum in all phases.

Particular importance is attached to self-sufficiency in foodstuffs as a pre-requisite of the entire self-sufficiency structure of the occupied areas. With this object in view, a Temporary Foodstuffs Production Increases Section was organized in September, last year, under the jurisdiction of the Military Administration Headquarters.

At the same time, Foodstuff Production Increase Committees were established in various localities, extending the movement for increased foodstuff production to the whole of Malai Peninsula.

Experts Are Dispatched

In an attempt to increase the agrarian productivity, unhulled rice and seeds of superior quality were introduced into the region from Djawa and Formosa, and agricultural experts were dispatched from Japan to various localities.

In line with the central authorities local groups have formulated plans to improve the agricultural production, by restoring waste lands, establishing drainage and irrigation systems, teaching farmers improved farming methods, improving varieties of farm products and encouraging the farmers to raise two crops a year.

Results surpassing the fondest hopes have been obtained in the plan of the increased foodstuff production in the Peninsula, and now just one year after the occupation of the region, a definite prospect has been formed for the self-sufficiency of the foodstuffs. Thus an epoch-making change has been effected in the general production plan of the Peninsula.

Under the British rule too much emphasis was laid upon special products, such as rubber and tin at the cost of general agricultural products and at the sacrifice of the interest of native inhabitants. Not satisfied with the initial success, unrelaxing efforts are being continued by the central and local authorities.

Reports recently received by the central authorities concerning the increased productivity plan of various Malai states revealed that in Johore State a four-year plan to bring under cultivation 190,000 acres of paddy-fields was started last year. In the pre-war period, Johore had the least area under cultivation as paddy-fields among the Malai states. It has been discovered that easily reclaimable lands hitherto have been left untouched, so a large-scale drainage and irrigational work now are being conducted by the agricultural experts from Japan.

The limited area of Malacca State restricts its total rice production. However, it possesses a topographical advantage which encourages the development of a certain rice cultivation technique, which is claimed to be the most efficient in the Malai Peninsula.

Although the British authorities established a special committee here for increasing the production of rice, no actual increase in was noted during the ten years up to 1941.

Rice Output Soars

However, in 1941 after the Japanese occupation, the output of rice increased by approximately two times over the production in 1941 through the guidance rendered by Japanese experts. Similar results also were obtained in the yield of vegetables.

Increased yields from the already established paddy-fields also are being planned by means of raising two crops a year and by other methods. About a 40 per cent increase in yields is expected this year.

Immediately after the Japanese occupation of Negri Sembilan State, the Japanese authorities laid out a plan to increase farming lands by 20,000 acres and paddy-fields by 50,000 acres.

The farming lands already were placed into the hands of the native inhabitants to whom the work was entrusted last November, while the paddy-fields are being steadily cleared under the direct management of the State Government.

In carrying out the above plan, the authorities have taken special care to reclaim the waste land so as not to harm rubber plantations already there, while the unemployed in the States have been utilized efficiently for the reclamation work.

The intensive cultivation also is encouraged in this State, and a bright future is expected as this State will be able to supply agricultural products to other states of Malai after three years.

The people of Malai, especially the youths, feel keenly the necessity of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, as witnessed by the fact that a large number of young people from the agrarian communities rushed to apply for entrance into the Agricultural Training Institute which was recently opened by the State Government for the purpose of acquainting the people with the essentials of Japanese agricultural technique.

Fields Steadily Enlarged

For Selangor State there are very few rice-fields. There are rice-fields operated on a small scale near Perak but they are being steadily enlarged. Level lands along the coast also are under cultivation.

This state suffered from a shortage of agricultural experts until recently when staff members of the Higashiyama Agricultural Company were dispatched to this district and now much is expected in the acceleration of the production increase program.

Since the Japanese occupation the planting of sweet potatoes and Indian corn has been encouraged in this area.

There are two iron works in this state, and when they are fully utilized, self-sufficiency , of farming machinery in Malai will be possible in the near future.

Perak State, the greatest producer of rubber and tin, also is a rice-growing district second only to Kelantan.

When under the British control, 30,000 acres of irrigation facilities had been completed in Kuria, in the vicinity of which two crops a year are scheduled to be planted.

Dams have already been constructed at Telok Anson in central Perak State. With the utilization of the dams, the cultivation of 26,000 acres of rice-fields were planned and 10,000 acres of it already were completed last year.

Though on a small scale, there are rice-fields in Penang Island. In the former province of Wellesley there are also some fine, rice fields among the rubber plantations and coconut groves. An increase in production has also been witnessed in this area.

During harvest season in February this year, crops are expected to be increased by more than 30 per cent.

Test Plantation Planned

Following the harvesting season, 1,500 acres of land each will be selected in Gual Priok and Bukit Merah. A test plantation of the Taiwan rice is being planned by the State Government.

The plantation of the Taiwan rice has been tested at Kedan and has proved to be a great success.

(Continued on Page 4)

JAVA—TREASURE ISLAND OF SOUTH SEAS—SURVEYED

Lieutenant-General Tada Describes Rapid Rehabilitation Work Going on There After Making Flying Trip; Djakarta Prosperous as in Pre-War Days

To those who have never visited its remote shores, the island of Java remains a tropic mystery, a land of the unknown and the indefinite. To those who have crossed its welcome threshhold, it opens a fascinating world of the unusual and the rare. It is land whose inherent charms lie hidden beneath its unobtrusive exterior.

To those who would see the isle in all its vicarious splendor, its moderness and antiquity, Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada. President of the Japan Scientific Mobilization Association, brings from its shores vivid scenes of its typical, routine life.

"From my tour throughout Burma, I proceeded to Shonan, where I rested for a single day. The following day, the 24th of October, I flew toward my destination, Djakarta, Java. Upon arriving at this great matropolis, I immediately made for the cool, air-conditioned room of East Asia's best equipped hotel, and there succumbed to luxurious relaxation.

"Amid the genial atmosphere, people were carrying on genial conversations. Someone from among the multitude thronging the lobbies, the lounges, and the dining room, casually remarked, 'This hotel probably seves the best food throughout the world. Even America, restricted now under wartime measures, cannot challenge its supremacy.' Certainly its food was far from inferior. Of quality it was excellent, of quantity unlimited. It was, if anything, an epicurean's paradise.

Tranquil City

"The city itself was unmarred by war ruins. It lay in the tranquil serenity of prosperous pre-war days. Along its myriads of streets, easy-going Dutchmen were leisurely walking, seemingly untouched by the realities of war. Scattered throughout the city, reposed their charming and comfortable homes, displaying their Western influence.

"The city with its 500,000 people appeared, strangely, smaller. Outwardly, it was more picturesque than the port of Shonan, but less graceful than Saigon in French Indo-China. The greatest mass of its population seemed to be crowded in the tenement districts of its back streets. Here, the vicinity was teeming with the native populace.

"Before he entrance of the hotel was wide creek, and here, one, more than often, saw laughing natives laundering their wearing apparels in its dirty waters. More shocking still to fastidious Japanese was their indifference to gargling and washing in its filth. Santtation appeared to have but little meaning for these people. They were, on the whole, utterly unconcerned over the danger of epidemics utterly, for they seemed to have, more or less, acquired an immunity to disease.

"Upon visiting a film company owned by the Information Bureau, I was permitted to inspect an exceptionally fine American-made movie camera and a projector. From here, I was token to their repair shop, where there was an abundance of film parts. The workers were skilled Dutch craftsmen, who had been drafted for the work.

Many Radio Station's

"The Philipps Company, which had been established by the Dutch to compete with such American concerns as the General Electric and Westinghouse was amazingly well-equipped, its facilities superior and up-to-date. In fact, the island as a whole was exceptionally well-accomodated in its electrical appliances. Almost every household was supplied with various electrical facilities, not to mention short-wave radio sets. Scattered throughout the island were many radio stations, with a powerful 80 kilowatt central broadcasting station set up in Bandoeng.

"From here, I visited a modern scrap factory, where I learned that a great quantity of their commodity was shipped to Malaya and Burma, who were deficient in this product. A larger portion of the coconut oil, used in the manufacture of soap, was imported from Sumatra, for the island was climatically unfit for nurturing necessary palm trees.

"Its fields were mainly converted to the growth of rice and peanuts, the latter, through the addition of hydrogen, being made into artificial butter. Labor, on the whole, was extremely cheap, averagig around 39 sen a day.

"About an hour's drive from Djakarta at the foot of the stately Mt. Sakura, lay the city of Bogor, the former site of Buitenzorg. Here I saw for the first time the internationally famous botanical garden of the south, whose rarity and beauty it has taken a hundred years to produce.

"In addition to the garden, there was in the compounds, a museum, in which were displayed various species of stuffed animals, replicas of different types of architectural structures, musical instruments, and various daily commodities depictive of native life and customs. The garden and the museum showed with amazing clarity the scientific preparation employed by the Dutch Government for ruling the huge native population. Its administrative policy in this remote colony was admirably well-planned.

Research Taken Up Again

"In Bogor, I visited the former western Java experimental station, where, at that time, they were making extensive rsearches in rubber, quinine, resin, medicinal herbs, and spices. The problem of raising spice trees was fairly well solved, for, if one remembers past history, it was to manufacture various spices that the Dutch came to colonize the island. Today, under the supervision of the Japanese administration, researches are making steady and encouraging headway.

"I next visited an agricultural experiment station, where I found the control and improvement of all forestal and agricultural products in Java under its supervision. Certainly worthy of its name, 'agricultural garden,' Java, with its boundless species of trees, plants, and vegetables, resembles some huge, natural botanical garden.

"Having seen enough of Djakarta and its vicinity, I started on my trans-country tour of Java by car. Winding lazily between the volcanic mountain, Sakura, and the stately heights of Mt. Pangrango, whose summits stretched more than 3,000 meters above sea level, I began the comfortable ride up toward the plateau. Driving was extremely pleasant, for the roads were smoothly paved, their curves mild, and their grade easy. Crossing a pass of some 1,500 meters in a short while, I reached the plateau city of Bandoeng inside of two hours.

"Besides its population of 200,000, the majority of whom were Dutch, the city was the summer resort for the people of Djakarta. Here, there was an abundance of milk, fresh vegetables, and fish shipped from the latter metropolis, all of which were obtainable at extremely low cost.

"On the outskirts of the city lay the geological research institute, where detailed studies on seismology, and geology, studies of the physiography of Java and her volcanoes, were being constantly made. Among its other investigations, the institute has been delving into the possibility of digging wells for irrigation purposes. The organization itself was well supplied with various fossil remains of animals of different geological eras, and a complete library and museum of specimen of Java's sub-surface resources.

Quinine Producing District

"I also visited a giant quinine manufacturing plant on the out skirts of the city. The trees, which were first imported from South America, have been so developed that today, they produce the world's finest quinine. It was in this particular district, that approximately 80 per cent of the world's supply was being produced.

"With no disrespect to Germany's success in manufacturing a substitute for quinine, it is regrettable that her produce, owing to its high cost and restrictive patent rights, has not been widely used. Netherlands, on the other hand, had made it her policy to restrict its production, not from a humanitarian, but more from a purely selfish interest. Her restrictive measures, instigated from the fear of price slump, were so rigorously effected that the native populace, unfortunately, were unable to benefit from it. Under the Japanese administration, the situation will be immensely relieved, for it is Japan's policy to encourage the production of the medicine, lower its cost, and distribute it freely among the various peoples of East Asia, in the hope of eradicating that exhaustive disease, malaria.

Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada

"In Bandoeng, I made my way to its engineering college, the only one of its kind in the East Indies. Although the school, whose enrollment totaled some 150 students before the war, was closed, enthusiastic professors were still carrying on their various experiments and researches in the laboratories under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration. I found the attitude of these educators rather interesting—that science, having no bounds or nationality, was a thing common to the entire world, and therefore, knew no government. To them, it was irrelevant to which government the college belonged.

"From here, I visited a sanitation laboratory, where intensive investigations were being made of the island's sewage system. Aside from the systematic examination of the water, studies were being conducted in the engineering aspect of th sewage and the water systems.

"Netherlands, in the past ,had exerted special efforts in this engineering feat, and through the expenditure of enormous sums for suitable water and irrigation systems, has been greatly responsible for developing Java's great agricultural field.

Arsenal Restored

"The military arsenal near Bandoeng, which was severely damaged by the enemy, I found completely restored and working up to full capacity. From here, I went to the astronomical observatory in the city, which is said to be the largest of its kind in East Asia. Its head, an aged, intelligent man, welcomed me to his stellar realm. It was strange to think that this elderly gentleman had once received the Nobel prize for his work in astronomy.

"The Pasteur laboratory, the only institution of its kind in the East Indies, I found amazingly like the Kitazato Laboratory and the Denken Intitute in Japan. The entire organization was given to the preparation of vaccines and serums for checking various epidemics, and with the work purely humanitarian, even scientists of enemy nations, who had been drafted, were working in deep earnest, forgetting war and hostility. The production of the various vaccines and serums, I learned, had been greatly increased through the assistance of the Sanitation Department of the Japanese Army, and its distribution highly encouraged throughout the entire East Asia.

"Having seen a good part of Bandoeng, I decided to continue my cross-country tour, and on the 31st of October, left the cool, picturesque city. I sped steadily eastward along the northern highway, which was said to have cost the Dutch Government some ¥1,000,000,000.

"The day was clear, and the landscape excellent. Mile after mile there stretched graceful, volcanic mountains, each maintaining a height of some 3,000 meters. They reminded me of Fuji's easy symetry. Between the deeply colored shoreline and the dark mountains, lay rich, fertile lands.

Bustling District

"Riding comfortably along the highway, I felt as though I were once again back on Japan's age-old Tokaido. Lumbering wagons, speeding motorcars—there seemed to be an incessant flow of traffic on the road. Along its winding path lay hundreds of mall farm houses, stately manors, lazy towns, bustling cities; the entire countryside seemed congested with population.

"Crossing the central range to the right of the city of Semarang, I zigzagged my way to the mountains. Although this district was said to be the most mountainous section of Java, I found the roads well-paved, the countryside well-covered with farmhouses and residences, which were segregated either by bamboo or by stone fences. The mountainside itself was surprisingly well cultivated, showing an abundance of harvest, while the vegetation found commonly in the jungles of the lowlands were nowhere to be seen here.

"From the city of Magelang, I visited Borobudur and its unusual Buddhist temples. Wide at the base, tapering to a slender point, they reminded me, somehow, of huge, upside-down gimlets and less still of miniature pyramids. The towers rose some 30 to 50 meters fsom the ground, ann in ancient times, must have worn a spiral horn on its tapering point.

"The temples themselves were constructed of huge stones, bearing a myriad of engravements of Buddhas and Buddhistic pictures. Like the architectural structure of Egyptian pyramids, these stones were piled together without the use of cement or plaster. At various intervals, openings had been made in the stone, enabling one to see through the walls. Built by the Hindustanis some 1,600 years ago, the temples of Borobudur were certainly superb of examples of man-made architecture, well deserving its highest rank among Javanese temples.

Entertained But Prinles

"I rrived at the 'capital' of Djokja prinses, the city of Djokjokarta, and that night, was invited by the Chief of the Princes' Affairs Bureau to witness an ancient dance, which has, from ages past, been a traditional performance at the royal court. I was first entertained by the sword dance of a goddess, performed by four young women dancers. The music was low in tone, quaint, and sounded almost queer to my unfamiliar ears. Next, two hardy men dancers, dressed as warrior gods, performed a vigorous sword dance, and this was followed by a droma of war between the gods and the goddesses. The entertainment ran enthusiastically for three solid hours, during which time, I was deeply impressed by the fierce, haughty spirit which must have coursed through the blood of their folefathers.

"The following day, I was given the honor of visiting the palaces of the Djokja as well as the Solo princes. Here I was formally received by the princes, attended by nobles, retainers, the aristocracy, in general. A faint, dream-like music seemed to permeate the air, and its sweet melody filled my ears, as I was ushered into the palatial grounds. As I talked with the regal Princes, the soft strain of songs filled the air. The court world seemed unreal, dreamy, a land of fantasy.

"The officials of the royal courts wore short daggers in the back; while the women carried identical weapons in the front. I was struck by the significance of the swords, for, like the movements of the dances I had witnessed he night before, they signified that stabbing was their only method of fighting. It was later that I learned that the weapons were tipped with the venom of poisonous snakes, a characteristic feature of southern weapons.

"At Solo, a younger brother of one of the Princes invited me to a treasure house, where I saw countless numbers of interesting weapons used by their great predecessors.

Water Castle

"In Djokjakarta, among its many unusual sights, I was fortunate in viewing that which they called their 'water castle'. Surrounded by a great earthen walls, it had in its center a huge pool, where the royal princesses were said to bathe. The one other interesting thing I noticed in this part of the island was that there were countless numbers of clear, crystalline streams probably the one factor conducive, to the establishment of the royal courts in this region.

"On the first of Nofember, leaving the city of Solo, I sped toward Surabaya, some 240 odd miles distant. It was unbearably sultry, the stifling heat that precedes the rainy season, scheduled to come in autumn.

"To recuperate from the distressingly uncomfortably trip, I stopped for a day at the former Selecta Hotel on the Malang Plateau, some 60 miles from Surabaya. This well-known summer resort was pleasantly cool, a place of everlasting autumn, for the plateau stretched 1,100 meters above sea level.

"The day I reached the hotel was Japan's national holiday, Meiji Setsu, and with the Indonesian employees of the hotel, I feted the gala occasion in the garden in front of the building. Here regal chrysanthemums were blooming in full dignity, and their regal splendor recalled to me the magnanimity of the achievements of the great Emperor Meiji.

"In Surabaya, I found the general policy for converting non-self-sufficient industries into those of self-sufficiency, adopted by the Dutch Government as a counteractive measure to the threat of war, worked out on a small scale. The city's iron works I found already under the utilization of the military authorities.

"With the Industrial program of the Dutch Government in mind, I visited the Philipps Electric Light Bulb Plant, hoping to find it widely developed. I was, however, greatly disappointed to find it no more than a mere, assemblage plant, whose parts were supplied soilly by their own homeland.

"From here ,I visited the former Wonowkromo oil refinery, and the oil fields in its vicinity. The devastation left by Netherland's scorched earth policy I found completely erased Under the stringent efforts of the military administration everything had been restored to and functioning in its normal order.

"The island, in the whole, was unexpectedly well developed both culturally and industrially. Certainly the various development programs adopted by the Dutch Government prior to the commencement of the war have aided in making of Java a veritable 'treasure island' of the South Seas."

YOKOHAMA INDIANS FETE FREEDOM DAY

13th Anniversary Observed Before Gala Gathering at India Club

Amidst a representative gathering of prominent members of the Indian community of Yokohama and Tokyo and Japanese officials, the 13th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day was celebrated on Tuesday in Yokohama by the Yokohama branch of the India Independence League.

The function was opened with a flag ceremony conducted at the India Club at 11 a.m., which was followed by a speech delivered by D. W. Sadani, president of the League. Saburo ,Takahashi, superintendent of police of Kanagawa Prefecture, then made a speech on behalf of the guests.

In commemoration of the auspicious day, L. Gidumal of Yokohama donated ¥200 to the war fund through the Yokohama authorities, while ¥10 was contributed toward comforting the sick and wounded soldiers through the Yokohama branch of the Mainichi Shinbun.

Among the guests who attended the ceremony were Yoshio Tajima, Deputy Mayor of Yokohama; Kazuo Hayashi, chief of the foreign section of Kanagawa Prefecture; K. Segawa, chief of the gendarme in Yokohama; I. Sakabe, chief of the Yokohama Post Office; Y. Nakanishi, Chief of Police of Kaga-cho; T. Kurata of the Thai Consulate in Yokohama; Y. Kengi of the Chinese Consulate in Yokohama; H. Tomino of the Italian Consulate; Mr. Soejima and Mr. Sakagami of the Indo-Japan Association; S. Yasumura of the Y.M.C.A.; representatives of the Toa Shinko Kai, Nippon Textile Export Association as well as from banks, shipping companies, press, commercial and social enterprises.

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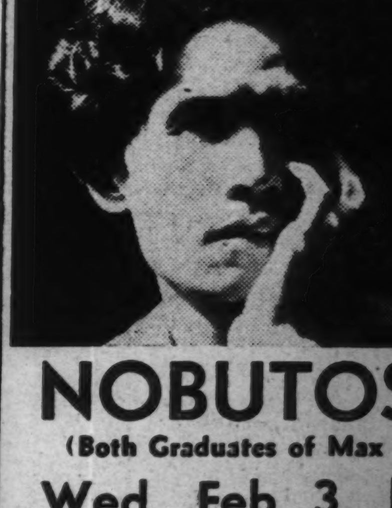

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TRADITION TRIUMPHS IN 'MAGIC LANTERN'

Dramatization of Ashihei Hino's Work Currently Being Staged At Kokumin Shin-Gekijo

Ashihei Hino's "Magic Lantern" dramatized by Eijiro Hisaita is currently being staged by the Geijutsu Sho-Gekijo troupe at the Kokumin Shin-Gekijo, Tsukiji.

It deals with the lives of Zensuke Kuga, a descendant of a feudal lord in Kyushu, his mother and his three sons. Zensuke, a usurer, exploits the poor, subconsciously intent on maintaining the prestige of a Samurai family, while his mother persistently tries to have her family members live up to the principles of an honorable family of the warrior class.

The eldest and the youngest of Zensuke's sons, revolting against the system in their family and unable to endure the gloomy atmosphere prevailing in their home, desert their native place for Manchuria and Tokyo respectively to seek their fortunes, while the middle brother succeeds his father to become a more relentless, cold-hearted money-lender.

After years of struggle, the three brothers come to the realization that the Japanese family system and the tradition of the warrior class, to which they were once opposed, form a propelling force for establishing a new moral of men, as seen from an individual point of view, and for creating a new history of Japan, from a national point of view.

Meanwhile, Zensuke, now old and weak, confines himself in the godown of his home where he indulges in projecting with a magic lantern pictures depicting the achievements performed by the ancestors of the Kuga family. In a state of rapture, he dies, a ghost dreaming of the glories of bygone ages.

The play has an outward semblance to Henrik Ibsen's "Ghosts" and is fraught with gloomy, fatalistic, "Ibsenian" tinge. It may be called a "problem play" like many of Ibsen's works.

With Kihachi Kitamura as stage manager, the Geijutsu Sho-Gekijo troupe gives a considerably remarkable performance, showing a marked improvement over its former presentations.

It is to be mentioned in this connection that much of the appeal of the same play is ascribable to the excellence of the original work of Ashihei Hino, famous author of a trilogy—"Wheat and Soldiers," "Mud and Soldiers," and "Flower and Soldiers,"—whose works are invariably marked with a relentless and penetrating description of human characters and lives with a realistic style.

The current performance of "Magic Lantern" can well be claimed as a competent "curtain raiser" to this year's activities of the local experimental or little theater groups. It may provoke much expectation toward future performances by the Geijutsu Sho-Gekijo as well as of other experimental troupes.

Concert Calendar

A friendly concert of Japanese, German and Italian music will be held on Friday, January 28, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan.

A concert will be given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Urato Watanabe, and sponsored by the National Music Lovers' Society, on Sunday, January 31, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program will include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; Rossini's William Tell Overture; and U. Watanabe's Rustic Man, a symphonic poem.

The first "request performance" (concert) sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, will be held on Monday, February 1, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists will include Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano; Miss Izumi Kondo, violin; Miss Valentine Abaza, violin; Alexis Abaza, piano; Kakunen Hayashi, baritone and Miss Minako Hirai, soprano.

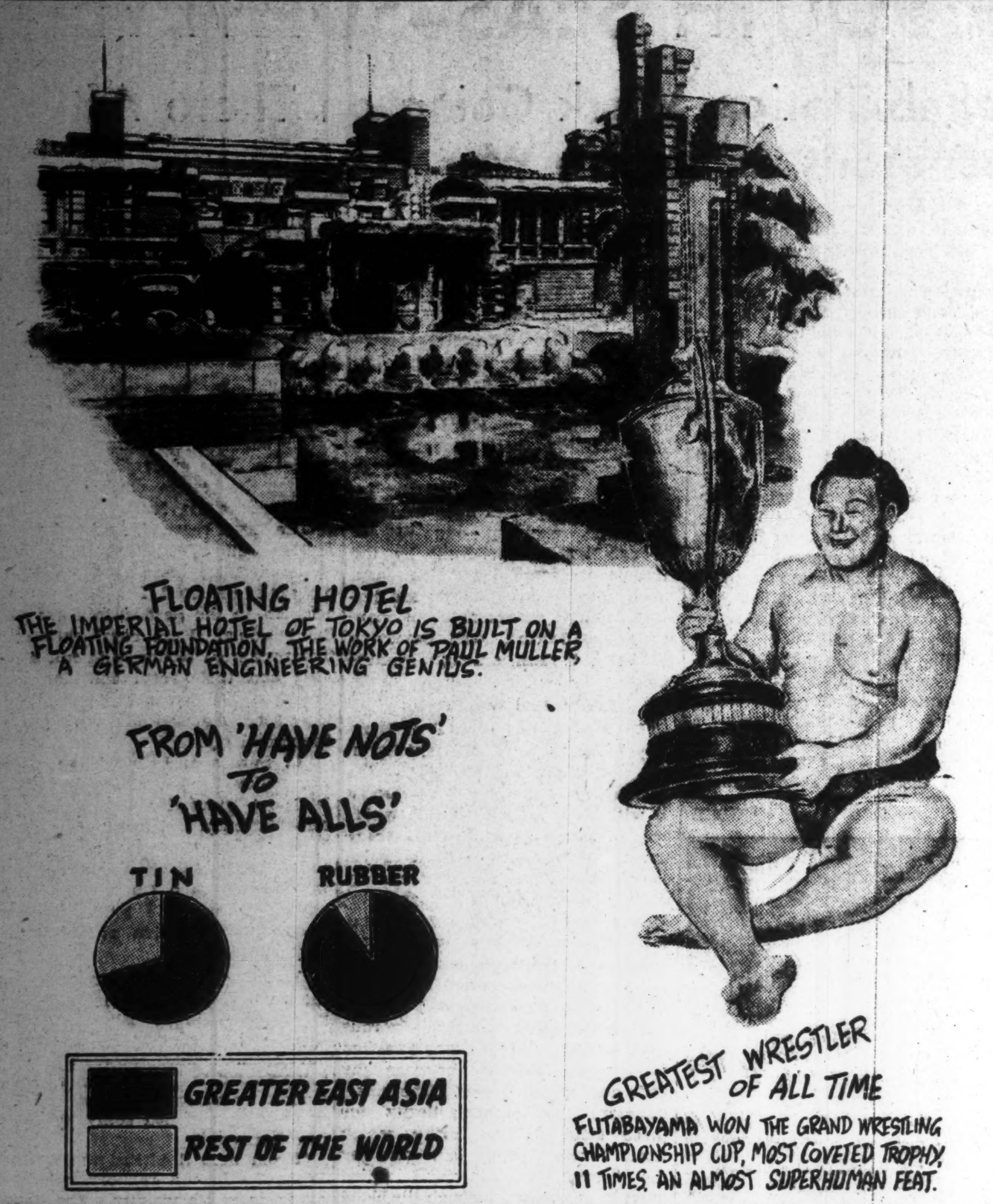
A joint concert by Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Michio Miyagi, koto virtuoso, will be given on Tuesday, February 2, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program will include koto and soprano solos; Koto solo; and koto orchestra with soprano solo and chorus by the Shinsei Chorus Group. Jiro Akamatsu will accompany at the piano.

The first of subscription dance recitals by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin, and their dancing troupe, will be performed on Wednesday, February 3, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Kazuo Yamada, is scheduled for Thursday, February 4, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist is Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violinist. The program will include Beethoven's Third Symphony (Eroica); Wagner's "Tannhauser" Prelude, and Lalo's Spanish Symphony.

The fourth Masterworks Appreciation Concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, and participated in by artists including Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, and the Tokyo String Quartet, consisting of M. Kuroyanagi, first violin; T. Terada, second violin; H. Tanaka, viola; and T. Tachibana, 'cello, will be held on Friday, February 5, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program will include Beethoven's Quartet in E minor (Razoumowski Quartet); Haydn's D Major Quartet, and Schubert's "Trout" Quintet in A Major,

STRANGER THAN FICTION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Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Kichiyemon Nakamura, one of the veteran Kabuki actors, recently organized his own troupe, consisting of Tokizo Nakamura, Tanosuke Sawamura and Kuzo Ichikawa, in an endeavor to make further contribution to the promotion of the traditional Kabuki stage activities. It is recalled that Kikugoro Onoye, another well-known actor of Kabuki-dom, succeeded to organize his own company of stage players last December when Koshiro Matsumoto, Sojuro Sawamura and Mitsugoro Bando also joined to form a troupe.

With Keiko Takatsu as guest player, the Gekidan Tampopo (a modern school dramatic company organized by Takiko Mizunoe last year) will play at the Hogakuza starting February 3. The program will be featured by "Dai Naru Asa" (the Morning), a 14-sketch play by Yoshio Aoyama. There will be two additional features.

The Tokyo Gekijo will be occupied by the Zenshinza theatrical group next month commencing February 1. "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri" (A romantic tale of Mohei), a melodrama by Shin Hasegawa, which made a big hit several years ago in its premiere production by Kikugoro Onoye, will be the main attraction. The so-called 18-reserved Kabuki drama called "Narukami" (a pantomime classical play) will be staged after a lapse of five years.

The Kabukiza which is drawing a packed house since the beginning of this month with a gala performance of Kabuki plays has decided to continue the current show until February 11 in response to public acclaim.

As a substitute of "Kagotsurube," a fashionable Yedo melodrama, which was barred from public performance, the Meijiza has decided to present "Gonza to Sukeju" (the additional Yedo drama dealing with two merry-making palanquin-bearers) by Yobun Kaneko. The cast will be headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa.

"Singapore yori Shonanto ye" (From Singapore to Shonan Island), is the title of a new drama by Hideo Koide, which will be presented at the Shimbashi Embujo next month. All member players of the Gekidan Shimpa will participate in the performance.

The Bungakuza will play for 15 days from February 2 at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo to present a new play entitled "Peking no Yurei" (The Ghost of Peking) by Kyo Izawa.

In celebration of the conclusion of the cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand, the Nippon Gekijo will stage a new musical show called "Music and Dance of Thailand" as the 124th performance of the Nichigeki dancing team. The performance will start today.

Completing an extended tour of 5,000 kilometers in the Southern Regions, a party of vaudeville performers headed by Musei Tokugawa returned to the capital early this week. They were dispatched to the front to entertain Japanese soldiers as well as the native inhabitants last October by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and presented a series of successful circuit performances at the various places, including Shonan Island, Rangoon, Lashio, Mandalay, Saigon and Burma.

The reorganized Warai no Okoku dramatic troupe opened the Tokiwaza yesterday with a new bill consisting of four plays. "Four Musketeers" is the highlight of the program.

The orthodox version of "Chushingura" (The tale of the 47 Faithful Retainers of Ako) will make up the February program at the Koen Gekijo starting January 31. Shu Kanai and his group will play.

Railway Communications in Philippines Will Be Back to Normal by End of March

The railway communication in the Philippines will be restored to normal by the end of March, and the highways by the coming fall, reports the Asahi.

Through-running of trains between San Fernando in the north and Legaspi in the south will also be resumed soon.

The Americans had constructed highways, connecting every nook and corner of the Islands. When the Japanese mechanized army, taking advantage of these roads, rolled toward Manila, the enemy blasted as many bridges as they could before retreating. Out of 750 bridges thus destroyed, 45 were in Luzon alone, and 150 each in Visaya and Mindanao.

Thanks to the superior engineering technique of the Japanese and the wholehearted cooperation of the Filipinos, they are all being speedily repaired. In fact, nearly half of them have already been rebuilt, though considerable handicap was experienced owing to the scarcity of iron materials, broken conditions of river-banks and floods.

The total length of railway in the Philippines is about 1,500 kilometers. But for a short stretch of 11 kilometers between Tagkawayan and Sipocot, the rest of the lines have been practically restored, and are ready to resume activity. With the completion of the 11 kilometers by the end of March, the work of railway restoration in the Philippines will be an accomplished fact.

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11th—17th, Feb.
Françoise Rosay, Hans Albers
FAHRENDES VOLK

INDUSTRIALIST DONATES ¥650,000 TO ARMY FUNDS

Head of Tokyo Machinery Factory Gives Contribution to Five Various Bodies

Yoshitaro Shiba, president of the Tokyo Machinery Factory, in Mita Shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku, on Tuesday afternoon visited the War Ministry to make a contribution of ¥250,000 to the aeronautical and physical training funds, stated Domei.

He also visited the Navy Ministry and contributed the same amount to the educational and technical encouragement funds.

Furthermore, Mr. Shiba donated ¥50,000 to the business expenses of the Servicemen's Welfare Association.

Calling at the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun Publishing Company on the same morning, he subscribed ¥50,000 to the fund for construction of war tanks.

Later he went to the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company and contributed the same amount to funds for manufacturing military planes.

Foodstuffs Output Increases in Malai

(Continued from Page 3)

The first harvesting of the same rice is expected soon.

The Penang State Government also plans the planting of the Taiwan rice, aiming at two crops a year.

In Kedah State the last rice harvest revealed an increase of nearly 15 per cent despite the damage it suffered from the flood. In view of the fact that the cultivation of rice was still in its experimental stage it must be said to be a great success. Preparations have been made for a still better harvest next season. State subsidies are provided for the farmers producing rice.

Next to Kedah Kelantan State is the most suited for the cultivation of rice. Since its occupation, the cultivation areas increased 50 per cent and a 30 per cent increase of harvest is anticipated for the coming season. It will be possible to supply it to the Trengganu and Perak States in the future. Rice cultivation in Trengganu States is slightly better than in Kelantan State though it is still not sufficient enough to supply its own demand. Improvement of agricultural methods and the encouragement of the use of substitutes are being introduced in this state.

Given Naturalization Papers

Naturalization papers were granted on January 12 by the Home Ministry to Miss Laura Cecilie Tornoe of Hodogaya, Kanagawa Prefecture, Miss Tornoe has been a lecturer at the Hosei and Komazawa universities for the past 18 years.

40 Art Treasures Exhibited at Uyeno For General Public

Forty selected pieces which will be designated as national treasures soon by the National Treasures Preservation Society of the Education Ministry have been placed on display at the Imperial Museum at Uyeno for five days starting Wednesday. The exhibits include 16 Japanese drawings and 24 calligraphics. The drawings are mostly Chinese pictures which were brought to Japan from China during the Sung dynasty and were treasured by Yoshimitsu Ashikaga, famous warlord in Japan at that time.

BALIK PAPAN ENJOYING PRE-WAR PEACE, ORDER

Oil Wells Destroyed by Dutch Repaired and Production Resumed, Says Engineer

After a lapse of one year, there is no trace of the heavy fighting that took place in Balik Papan, South Borneo, states a Mitsubishi electrical engineer, who recently returned from there, states Domei.

On January 24 last year, Japanese Army and Naval Units made a daring landing on Balik Papan which is on the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo. In retreating, the Dutch troops set fire and destroyed the oil wells, including equipment. Gradually the Japanese troops repaired and restored them and the wells have been producing oil again for the war needs.

"The power station is expected to be completed in May and distribution of power will begin," the engineer declared. "Practically all the local laborers have returned and are employed in the reconstruction jobs. The oil drum factory which has been built is one of the finest in the world."

He also stated that schools have been opened and the native children are showing fondness for things Japanese. On holidays, he said they would wave the Japanese flag and sing the "Aikoku Kosinkyoku" or the Patriotic March.

New Films Shown in China

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The China Film Company recently screened at the Cathay Hotel "Peace and National Reconstruction," which give a historical review of the Peace Movement. Also shown was "The Collapse of Britain."

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3. Weber: Invitation to the Waltz
4. Mendelssohn: Spring Song
5. Mendelssohn: Hunting Song
6. Chopin: Nocturne Op. 48 No. 1
7. Chopin: Three Etudes
8. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6

Admission: ¥3.10, 2.10, 1.00 (Tax Included)
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CHINA PROHIBITS SHOWING OF ANGLO-U.S. PICTURES

Step Taken to Oust Foe Influences—To Show Only Chinese, Japanese Films

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The screening of American and British films is banned by a circular order issued by the China Film Company with a view to eliminating remnant evil influences of Anglo-American imperialism necessitated by China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia. Henceforth, only Chinese and Japanese films will be shown.

In order to cope with the new situation, the China Film Company will speed up its production program and will engage the services of eminent playwrights for the contribution of stories.

It is learned that the Company will shortly launch a campaign for the contribution of plays, for which handsome fees of not less than $2,000 will be paid.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EURASIAN. many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMPETENT Japanese cook with knowledge of English, experience in German cocking. A-1 reference. Box 696, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style furnished house in Meguro. 7 rooms, on large sun porch, flush toilet, telephone, garden. Box 440, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

LADY seeks furnished room in foreign or Japanese house. Apply Box 439, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

HOUSE—Foreigner with centrally located house in Tokyo, wants to exchange for house with garden, preferably in Yokohama or Omori. Apply Box 441, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

CONTAX camera, F. 2, with half dozen Kodak film, wanted to exchange or sell. Apply Box 437, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER. Corona Four, portable, best condition. Offers or inquiries to Box 438, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN lessons by Japanese child, 8 years old, at German home, preferably from woman, near Shibuya, Aoyama. Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Italian, Spanish languages taught by direct method. Yen ten for a class of four, two hours daily; Yen twenty for five, three hours daily. Extra tuition will not be required for Japanese language taught. Students from Yokohama and Tokyo solicited. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin correct pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee ¥13 montaly, twice ¥25. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call early. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader," terms moderate. Address T. Oita, 13, Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

JAPANESE conversational lessons given to English-speaking foreigners and Niseis, at students' home, terms moderate. Apply in writing, English or Japanese, to Eiko Hirayama, 13, Ichikawa, Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC vacuum cleaner for home use. Apply Box 442, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerators, high-class furniture, carpets, sewing machines or pianos wanted immediately at attractive prices. Apply Shioda, Tel. Aoyama 23-1940, 22, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha, reliable store, 12, Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1406.

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Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

INCREASED SUM SET TO CONSTRUCT RAILS

Details Given of Budgets of Railways, Communications Ministries for 1943-44

A detailed explanation is given in the latest issue of the Jitsugyo no Nihon of the new fiscal year's budgets belonging to the special accounts, except the one coming under the war funds special account. Among others, the periodical gives in detail the budgets of the Railways and Communications Ministries.

It is noteworthy that the bond issues of the Railways Ministry are expected to reach ¥270,000,000 during the new fiscal year, which is an enormous increase as compared with the ¥45,000,000 of the present fiscal year. The net deficiency in the budget, however, is much smaller, because as much as ¥116,000,000 is to be transferred to the war fund account from the revenue through the bond issues.

The expenditures for the construction of new lines and improvement of the existing lines amount to ¥29,500,000 and ¥425,000,000 respectively.

The tables to follow show the estimates of revenues expenditures of the Imperial railways during the new fiscal year:

(1) Revenues of the Imperial Railways
(In ¥1.000)

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Revenue from railways operation	1,481.354	*30.413
Revenue from side-jobs	45.000	7.000
Miscellaneous	*24.145	2.145
Total	1.550.499	*21.268
(2) Expenditures of the Imperial Railways		
Business expenditure	1.043.293	105.807
Interest and other payments for loans	90.437	2.791
Expenditure purposes not divulged	20	—
Subsidies to private railways	4.550	* 450
Subsidies to bus companies	5.000	2.003
Subsidy to Communications Corporation	403	490
Reserves	50,000	10.000
Total	1.193.793	120.641
Net profit	356.706	*132.234

(3) The Capital Account of the Imperial Railway

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Revenue		
Profit	353.706	*132.234
Bond issues	270.000	225.000
Miscellaneous	2.013	13
Total	628.719	92.779
Expenditures		
Construction	29.500	11.500
Improvement	425.045	156.119
Motor road construction	30.000	23.500
National bonds sinking fund	5,174	1.660
Reserve for track improvement	—	*45.000
Investment in Japan Express Company	—	* 7.000
Investment in Communications Corporation	3.000	3.000
Communications bonds	—	* 2.000
Transfer to special war fund account	116,000	*49.000
Total	628.719	92.779

Now comes the budget of the Communications Ministry. A substantial increase in the expenditures for the military postal service, military postal money order service, savings service and censorship are some conspicuous features of the new fiscal year's budget. It is also noticeable that the expenditure for telephone installation for the forthcoming fiscal year amounts to ¥95,000,000, showing an increase of ¥32,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year. Further details are given in the tables to follow:

(1) Budget Belonging to the Communications Business
(In ¥1.000)
(Revenue)

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Communications business	793.502	106.008
Expenditures		
Communications business	591.358	77.463
Contribution to revenues of general account	82.000	—
Reserve	24.000	8.000
Total	697.358	85.463
Excess of revenues	96.144	20.545

(2) Communications Business Budget Coming Under Special Account

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Revenues		
Excess of revenues from communications business	96.144	20.545
Bond issues	47.000	13.000
Others	18.516	2
Total	161.660	33.545
Expenditures		
Telephone and telegraphic equipment installation	95.000	32.543
Construction and repairs	16.000	599
Extraordinary allow'ces	707	357
Various outlays	29	6
Contribution to revenues belonging to general account	6	* 67
Transfer to bond sinking fund	4.642	125
Transfer to special war fund	64.000	*1.000
Reserve	3.040	20
Total	169.026	32.588
Excess of disbursements	7.366	* 958

The Government's investment in chartered companies for the new fiscal year shows a decrease of ¥170,017,000. The budget stands as follows:

Revenues
(In ¥1.000)

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Dividends	47.864	8.873
Bond issues	396.595	*179.150
Transfer from general account	11.877	259
Total	456.338	*170.017
Expenditures		
Investment in S.M.R.	70.000	—
Investment in Japan Iron Foundry	54.565	—
Investment in Teikoku Fuel Industry Co.	16.000	*20.000
Investment in Teikoku Development Co.	6.000	* 1.500
Investment in Japan Coal Company	6.250	—
Total (including 16 other items)	456.338	*170.017

The overseas governments' budgets show a substantial increase as a whole. Especially, the budget of the Government-General of Chosen and that of the Government-General of Taiwan, as compared with the current fiscal year, are larger by ¥194,000,000 and ¥30,000,000 respectively, due to the increase of disbursements for the improvement of railway tracks, and to the the establishment of monopoly on petroleum. The expenditure of the Kwantung Bureau shows an increase due to expansion of the educational system, while that of the Karafuto Office shows a decrease on account of the retrenchment of the administrative system.

Details follow:

Government-General of Chosen
Revenues
(In ¥1.000)

	1943-44	Inc. or dec.* over 1942-43
Ordinary department	965.092	99.520
Extraordinary departm't	353.975	94.829
Total	1.319.068	194.350
Expenditures		
Ordinary department	640.772	62.602
Extraordinary departm't	678.295	131.747
Total	1.319.068	194.350
Government-General of Taiwan		
Revenues		
Ordinary department	331.379	8.089
Extraordinary departm't	115.206	22.636
Total	446.675	30.725
Karafuto Office		
Revenues		
Ordinary department	63.207	*32.307
Extraordinary departm't	24.443	* 5.464
Total	87.650	*37.771
Expenditures		
Ordinary department	22.322	*32.852
Extraordinary departm't	65.328	* 4.919
Total	87.650	*37.771
Kwantung Bureau		
Revenues		
Ordinary department	83.917	7.066
Extraordinary departm't	56.476	5.214
Total	140.393	12.280
Expenditures		
Ordinary department	51.350	2.471
Extraordinary departm't	89.043	9.809
Total	140.393	12.280
Southsea Office		
Revenues		
Ordinary department	18.603	* 126
Extraordinary departm't	917	712
Total	19.521	587
Expenditures		
Ordinary department	9.246	483
Extraordinary departm't	10.275	1.921
Total	19.521	2.404

More Goats to Make Coats

There is a movement on to raise more goats. Goats are commonly supposed to be very hardy, but damp leads to many ills. There are three main methods of raising them: by free range, by tether and by stall-feeding. In a civilized country, free range is disadvantageous owing to the animal's propensity for forbidden places. Unless they get a wide range, their pasture must be frequently changed. Tethering is how the small man usually maintains his animals. The animals are thus always getting fresh pastures. If goats are stall-fed, they must have opportunity for exercise. Goats are valuable for wool, milk, flesh and as scrub removers.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.20	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.50	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.80	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

HARBOR TRANSPORT IS DUE FOR CONTROL

Association to Be Set Up to Direct Service Concerns at Leading Ports of Japan

The Communications Ministry has lately decided on the establishment of the Japan Harbor Transportation Service Association (tentative name) with a view to controlling the 47 harbor service companies which, in accordance with the Harbor Transportation Service Control Ordinance issued in September last, were set up at the leading ports of Japan Proper before the end of last year, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Japan Harbor Transportation Service Association, having as its members all the harbor service companies in the country, is expected to take care of the harbor transportation service throughout Japan Proper.

Following the order for its establishment issued by the Communications Ministry under date of January 26, the harbor service companies formed an inauguration committee of 10 men which held its first meeting the same day. In accordance with the decisions reached at the meeting, the committee is expected to observe the formal establishment of the Japan Harbor Transportation Service Company at the Greater East Asia Hall, on February 10.

The aims and activities of the Japan Harbor Transportation Service Association are given as follows:

1. The Association is expected to take charge of the harbor transportation service in the country in order to display the efficiency of all harbor service companies at their best.

2. The Association, as a corporation specified in the Harbor Transportation Service Control Ordinance, is to be called the Japan Harbor Transportation Service Association (tentative name).

3. The Association will have its head office in Tokyo, and will open branch offices at various ports in the country.

4. The members of the Association are to be selected from (1) among the harbor transportation service companies specified by the Communications Minister, and (2) various bodies engaged in harbor service in different prefectures.

MART TONE STRONG, INDUSTRIALS LEAD

Long-Term Stocks Up ¥1-3.40; Spots Equally Firm All Round

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously strong yesterday and several industrials scored impressive gains in the long-term section and the spot market.

In the long-term section, Iriyama Coal jumped up ¥3.40 and its new ¥2.20, Toa Tobacco ¥1.40, Japan Beer, new ¥1.10, Daido Steel ¥1.00 and its new ¥1.20.

The short-term section was featured by the moderate gains registered by Japan Beer, new, and Hokkaido Coal, respectively stepping up ¥1.60 and ¥1.00.

The spot market staged an all-round upward swing. Asahina Iron Works ran up ¥3.00 and its new ¥1.00 in anticipation of its capital increase, and Japan Metallic Industrial rose ¥2.50, Kokusan Electric Machinery ¥2.00, Tokai Electrode, Sawafuji Electric Machinery and Kawanami Shipbuilding Industrial ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issue in the long-term section were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar
	—Delivery—		
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	....	127.
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	....	83.8	85.
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	....	72.
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	74.6	74.
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	....	96.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	....	78.4	78.7
Showa Elec Ind (50)	....	81.1	81.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	....	....	74.
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	93.0	93.2
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	86.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	70.
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	....	66.
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	89.0	89.
Ishihara Ind (50)	....	70.3	71.
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	....	105.5	106.
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	....	136.9	137.
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	....	65.
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	95.
Asahi Glass (50)	....	99.8	99.
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	99.9	99.
Manchou Tobacco (50)	....	91.0	90.

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clo
Tokyo Exch. new	84.4	4.4	4.2	84.
N. Y. K., new	77.6	7.7	7.3	77.
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.5	6.8	6.5	96.
Kanebo Spin. new	75.1	5.3	4.5	74
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.1	7.2	7.1	67.
Hitachi Iron Works.	90.6	1.2	0.5	91.
Osaka Exch. new	44.5	4.5	4.0	44.
Japan Steel Tube	69.9	70.2	69.9	69
Japan Oil	75.5	5.5	5.4	...
S. M. R.		74.3	4.1	...
N. Y. K., old	92.9	2.9	2.1	92.
Hokkaido Coal	73.9	4.7	3.9	74
Kanebo Spin. old	127.6	7.6	7.1	127
Toyo Rayon. new	55.1	5.8	5.1	55
Kokura Iron Works.	56.4	6.5	6.4	...
Japan Beer, new	47.0	7.7	7.0	47.
Japan Sugar, new	66.5	6.5	6.4	...
Ensuiko Sugar	62.7	2.7	1.6	...
Japan Mining	61.4	1.7	1.4	61
Manchou Develop	59.7	9.7	9.7	59

Bill Clearings

January 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osak
Bills Cleared	218.813	124.01
Balance	41.814	31.966

Chungking Faces Great Difficulties

(Continued from Page 6)

measure on the ability of Chiang Kai-shek to extend the scope of his influence to these regions. Here also the Mohammedans play no inconsiderable part and may prove an important obstacle to any policy of 'centralization' envisaged by Chiang.

The recent rise to international eminence of the National Government at Nanking and its steady progressions in all spheres of influence has had a serious effect on Chungking and as time proceeds this influence by the National Government on the people of China will be considerably enhanced thereby reducing the powers of Chungking. Though Chungking is utilizing the assistance of the Chinese Communists the main backers are still Britain and the United States which are constantly throwing out tempting baits to Chiang Kai-shek to induce him to bear the brunt of the fighting in the Pacific War. These two powers are bending every effort to maintain the flagging morale of the Chungking camp by making specious promises which will most likely never be kept. However it must be borne in mind that though Chungking resistance is negligible this resistance will be maintained as long as Britain and America remain on their feet. So in closing this analysis of the prospects of Chungking it remains only to say though they still resist feebly their end is not yet in sight whilst Britain and America can still urge them on.

TO PRODUCE LIGHT METALS

Mitsubishi Mining to Erect Giant Plant in Niigata Prefecture

In view of the mounting importance of light metals as indispensable wartime materials, the Mitsubishi Mining Company, one of the leading mining firms in Japan, has decided to embark on the production of light metals, reports Domei on Wednesday.

For this purpose, the company will erect a giant light metals plant in Niigata Prefecture where the production of light metals will be started early in 1944 with bauxite and alumina as cardinal raw materials, it is understood.

MALAI AUTARCHY IN FOODSTUFFS

Efforts of Various Bodies Appointed by Japanese Military Administration Attended With Phenomenal Success

Remarkable rehabilitation work is now going on at a phenomenal pace in Malai in accordance with the fundamental policy of the home Government, especially in the establishment of autarchy in daily necessaries, especially foodstuffs, in the areas successively occupied by the Japanese expeditionary forces, observes a Domei dispatch from Shonan dated January 26.

Following the organization by the Japanese Military Administration of an Emergency Foodstuff Production Army in September last, a number of foodstuff production boosting committees were formed at several places in Malai, each charged with the mission of encouraging the production of various agricultural products throughout the peninsula. At the same time, a good many experts connected with the Higashiyama Agricultural Enterprises, the Taiwan Development Company and the Oriental Development Company were called on to start their positive activities in these areas. Then these experts went on with their schedule to map out a comprehensive plan for the promotion of the local agricultural industry, including the exploration of new ground plots for tilling, making ditches and expanding irrigating facilities.

At the same time, selected seeds of rice of Taiwan and Java varieties were brought in and sown in the paddy fields on the peninsula so as to improve the quality of rice that is hereafter to be harvested there. Thus the whole peninsula is now fast undergoing rejuvenation with a bright future in sight of its agricultural industry, in line with the rest of local industries, including rubber and tin, in which the peninsula abounds.

Reviewing the reports recently sent in by the foodstuff production boosting committees in the various states of Malai, the Emergency Foodstuff Production Army reports on the latest stage of the agricultural industry in these states as follows:

Johore State

A four-year foodstuff production increase plan was begun last year for substantial expansion of paddy fields. In view of the extensive areas remaining yet to be converted into paddy fields with comparative ease, Japanese experts are now proceeding with the expansion of irrigating facilities in this state.

Malacca State

This state is known as the best suited on the peninsula for rice planting. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of Japanese experts, last year's harvest of rice amounted to about twice as much as the harvest registered for the previous year. In addition to the high improvement in quality, the locality is good for a further increase of about 40 per cent over last year's harvest pending the planting of rice for semi-annual reaping.

Negri Sembilan State

With a view to expanding the paddy field areas, jungle woods and moist zones along the sea shore are now being explored. Japanese experts are encouraging the planting of rice for semi-annual harvests, and this state will be able to ship the surplus rice to other areas in three years hence.

Selangor State

With the jobless people put to service for the enlargement of land under crop along the seashore, this state will be able to realize a larger harvest of rice hereafter. Experts connected with the Higashiyama Enterprises are now stationed there for the encouragement of the local agricultural industry. Moreover, this state is featured by a considerable production of sugar canes and sweet potatoes in addition to rice.

Perak State

This state stands next to Kelantan state in the production of rice. Due to the location of large-scale irrigating facilities, the local production of rice will show a larger figure now that local farmers are scheduled to start rice planting for semi-annual harvests before long.

Penang State

It is expected that the forthcoming reaping of rice in February will show an increase in output of over 30 per cent over last year. Semi-annual planting will be started in the course of this year. Local farmers are now quite enthusiastic over the foodstuff production boosting campaign.

Kedah State

This state stands foremost in rice production on the whole peninsula. The Japanese authorities are now working hard on a schedule for a substantial increase in rice crops in this state.

Kelantan State

Thanks to the enlarged area of paddy fields, combined with the diligence of local farmers as well as the natural advantage in this district, there is every reason to anticipate an increase of at least 30 per cent in rice crop this year over the previous figure.

Trengganu State

In view of the limited production of rice in this state, the Japanese authorities are going ahead with the development of new lands to turn them into paddy fields together with the cultivation of existing farms for the raising of other agricultural products.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

last of the Hojos who had held undisputed ascendancy in Kanto for over a century!

Hideyoshi's Piety

Meanwhile Hideyoshi was busy rewarding his victorious generals. He bestowed on Iyeyasu, as he had promised, the eight provinces of Izu, Sagami, Musashi, Awa, Shimosa, Kozuke, and Shimotsuke on August 13, that is, the day after the Hojo refugees, the former suzerains of these territories, had reached their mountain retreat. Then Hideyoshi advanced further north, striking while the iron was hot, to add another feather to his cap already bristling with many victories. In this expedition Date Masamune, the strongest name in the northeast, was appointed first general, and before him, backed by the Taiko, all the daimyo of Dewa and Mutsu bowed as before the irresistible force of nature. So the entire breadth and length of Japan had fallen into Hideyoshi's hands, from the tip of Nagasaki in the south to the northern most end of the mainland, including a good bit of Yezo, the lord of which, Matsumae, had already followed the others in acknowledging his overlordship. A little over eight years had passed since Nobunaga's death before this man of destiny became the strongest power in the Empire. On September 1, 1590 he made his triumphant return to Kyoto amid resounding welcome by high and low as the greatest military conqueror ever known.

As for the two distinguished Hojo refugees left on Mount Koya, Hideyoshi considerately had them removed to Kawachi province in the following year (1591) and later had them moved again to Osaka, but Ujinao died in November of this year. With Ujinao's death the Hojo line would have become extinct but for the gracious gesture which Hideyoshi made in appointing Ujinori as his successor.

"It seems a bit irregular," the Taiko said to Ujinori in the special audience he allowed him soon after his nephew's death, "that an uncle should become his nephew's son and heir, but it would be a pity to have so distinguished a family as the Hojos come to nought, and, if you are willing, I would have you perpetuate the line and have the honored memories of your ancestors cherished for ever."

Born Under Unlucky Stars

Ujinori was willing enough to act as bidden, and he was appointed Lord of Sayama Castle in Kawachi with an assessment of 10,000 koku Little the territory and meagre the revenue, but the line of Hojo was saved by Hideyoshi's generous act, so that the name of Hojo has thrived down to this day, as represented by the house of Viscount Hojo.

Because of Hojo Ujinori's exemplary pluck shown in defending Nirayama Castle, by which he had earned the good opinion of Hideyoshi and saved the honorable pedigree of the Hojos, Ujinori's memory is venerated as a great hero, while that of Ujimasa, because he happened to be the last representative of the Hojos to commit hara kiri and had been instrumental in bringing to a tragic end the great power and prestige of the Hojos, is ever spoken of as a model "dullard," held up as an example of everything which a daimyo should not have been. But surely it was not his fault to have been born the eldest son, nor could Ujinori have boasted it was his merit to have been born the second son. Ujimasa was not the only man who, when young, was not a paragon of perfect table manners.

It is a pity that his memory should be held as an example of one who proved himself unworthy of his father. We may recall the ancient truism that some are born under lucky stars while others are not, so that posterity may learn to mix with sympathy justice in passing judgment on those unlucky ones in the smoking ruins of the past. The bones of Hojo Ujimasa, the fourth and the last of the Hojos, lie in the graveyard of Soun-ji temple at Hakone, the same place wherein are interred his three distinguished forbears.

(End)

ACEROSE TREES USED TO MAKE LIGHT OILS

Forestry Bureau Succeeds in Extracting Naptha, Others By Dry Distillation

The Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau has succeeded in extracting light oils through dry distillation at a low temperature of broad-leaved trees, which will mark Japan's victory in the scientific arena in the world, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The extraction of light oils from wood through dry distillation at a low temperature of pine, Japanese cypress, and other acerose trees has been conducted in the past, while broad-leaved trees have been used for extraction of acetic acid in liquid form, although it was not a remunerative business.

The painstaking efforts exercised for many years past by the Tokyo laboratory of the Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau has recently placed the business on a paying basis, the laboratory having succeeded in producing substantial quantities of naphtha, and other light oils, as well as acetone and methyl alcohol without difficulty. The authorities are reported to have in contemplation the establishment of a large manufactory either in Gifu-ken or the Hokkaido for the production of light oils from broad-leaved trees, such as the quercus glandulifera, the Japanese fire-tree, or the abies firma. The results of the experiments conducted by the laboratory stated above, show that 40 liters of light oils can be obtained from one ton of wood. And from these light oils can be obtained coalite, benzine, acetone, methyl alcohol, acid oils (for medical purposes), printing ink, several kinds of fuels, anti-weed oils, raw-materials for synthetic resins, and other important materials.

According to the Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau, they have been using Japanese cypress and pine trees as the materials for extracting light oils. By the method just discovered by the Tokyo laboratory of the Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau, naphtha and other light oils can be produced from any tree through dry distillation. The wood is converted into gaseous form at first, and from the gas a sort of crude oil is obtained. Then, the crude oil is made into several light and heavy oils by means of catalysers. These light and heavy oils contain some acid, and therefore are more or less inferior in quality to mineral oils. In this respect, further studies are going on to remove the demerits.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

Halifax's Rochester Speech

According to a recent news dispatch from New York, Lord Halifax availed himself of another opportunity to reiterate his pet theory on the post-war international structure of the the world. Speaking before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, New York, the dispatch quotes the British Ambassador as having declared that "Whatever form the future international structure of the world may take, it is bound finally to depend upon the capacity and willingness of the four great powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, "China," and the British Commonwealth—to guarantee peace and order and to rid the world of insecurity which breeds war."

Every thinking man and woman knows that insecurity, be it social, political, economic or otherwise, often bred in the past and will breed in the future social disturbances and international wars. On this account, therefore, Halifax's Rochester address provides no food for thought and sheds no light upon the present dark world. However, there is one point in his speech which should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. As a matter of fact, it is understood that the British ambassador's speech was intended primarily to bring forth this particular point for effecting a carefully calculated purpose. The point is that Halifax took the task upon himself of designating "China" one of the great powers within "the United Nations" and stated that "China" would share with the other three major "Allied" powers in the "unenviable task of guaranteeing peace and order and to rid the world of insecurity which breeds war."

At this juncture, it may be well to recall the speech of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, delivered last December in London in which he emphasized the vital importance of close cooperation among the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and "China" for the duration of the present war. However, in the same speech Mr. Eden declared that the post-war world order must be maintained by the three great powers, namely, America, the Soviet Union and Britain. Either consciously or unconsciously, Eden completely ignored the existence of "China" as a "great power" among the "United Nations" when he referred to the task of reconstructing the world after the current war. The Eden speech, as a matter of course, not only incurred the violent displeasure of the Chungking regime but also aroused Chungking's suspicions regarding the London government's policy toward "China".

Under such circumstances, it is quite natural for the British opportunists to seek some means of checking the adverse effects of Eden's blunder and of restoring Chungking's "confidence" in the "good will" of Britain. However, neither Secretary Eden nor any other Cabinet member at home could apologize for the blunder without having this affect his dignity and superiority complex. In view of this fact, political observers are of the opinion that Ambassador Halifax delivered his speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce under his government's special instruction for the purpose of rectifying the blunder committed by his youthful chief. The same observers, however, consider the Halifax speech as the British government's official recognition of Mr. Eden's slip of the tongue and as an irrefutable proof of the London government's self-invited embarrassment.

In this connection it may be of interest to recall an address to the Royal Empire Society in London delivered two days after Lord Halifax' Rochester speech, by the Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Richard Law. Referring to international rivalry, Mr. Law pointed out the fact that during the twenty years immediately preceding the outbreak of the present world upheaval the leading Powers had vied with each other for material gains and had almost invariably asserted one's rights while neglecting to fulfill one's obligations as members of the society of nations. This selfish competition, according to Mr. Law was responsible for the current war and, therefore, he declared that the guiding principle in world affairs in the post-war world should be a substantial solidarity between one nation and another.

Nevertheless, Mr. Law is of the opinion that there is nothing to be ashamed of, or nothing shameful to gain a world power, and that no political settlement would be lasting unless it was backed by military force and no military settlement would be lasting unless it was based upon an expanding world economy.

Under-Secretary Law, though he would make his audience believe that he is an internationalist with due respect for the rights of small as well as big nations, is essentially a British realist who cannot conceive of world affairs in any other terms than power politics. He would not hesitate for a moment to use military power to reach such a political settlement as he sees fit; he would freely utilize military force in order to expand "world economy" to insure his country's economic security. In short, Mr. Law's world outlook represents the average outlook of every imperial-minded Britisher. Regardless of the outcome of the present titanic struggle, Britain will never give up its inordinate ambition for the revival of John Bull's empire. Neither the "Atlantic Charter" nor the "United Nations' Declarations" will be allowed to stand in the way of the British Lion's quest for world supremacy.

It is not only conceivable but also highly probable, therefore, that "China" will always be considered as a lucrative market and a semi-colony without rights to her own way of life as far as Britain is concerned. When the British leaders speak with definite purpose in mind of their relations with "China", they almost invariably refer to "China" as their "great equal partner" along with the United States and other "United Nations". But it is an open secret that to them "China" is simply a happy hunting ground for British imperialism. Mr. Eden does not and cannot afford to consider "China" as Britain's "equal partner" capable of sharing with her in their "joint task" of guaranteeing peace and order in the post-war world.

It is needless to say that, at the time of the signing of the so-called "Atlantic Charter", neither Prime Minister Churchill nor President Roosevelt entertained the slightest thought of giving "China" an equal place in that Charter. But in view of the strategic value of the so-called free China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the crafty sponsors of the Charter have been endeavoring to convince the Chungking regime that the Charter would apply equally to "China" as to other members of the "United Nations".

Be that as it may, the most pathetic fact is that the Chungking leaders seem to have been appeased by the Anglo-American war leaders despite ample evidence attesting to the insincerity of Chungking's Anglo-American masters. It is a plain fact that every declaration or statement emanating from London and Washington which refers to "China" as an "equal partner", "great power", or "courageous ally" is a cheap, ready-made product of Chungking's protest against the unjust discriminations, contemptuous indifference, and ignoble opportunism of the Anglo-Amerian war leaders. The Chungking authorities find great satisfaction in their ability to squeeze such statements and declarations out of a stubborn Churchill and an affable Roosevelt and their faithful apostles.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 28, 1942

From Our Own Files

In active operations off the Sunda Islands, in the Sumatra-Java area, Imperial submarines have sunk 13 enemy vessels, totaling 88,000 tons, as of January 22, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters communique issued yesterday announces that airmen of the Imperial Navy in operations over the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea since January 22 shot down or destroyed on the ground 45 enemy aircraft, while Japanese convoy warships sank an enemy submarine off the southeastern coast of Balik Papan.

* * *

Japanese Army Forces completely occupied Balik Papan, Netherlands Borneo, on January 25, and are still pursuing enemies who are gradually surrendering, the Imperial Headquarters announced today.

* * *

American-Filipino troops, panic-stricken by the repeated onsets of the intrepid Japanese Forces, are now fleeing in disorder from the fortifications on Mt. Natib, in the Bataan Peninsula, where the enemy has been putting up obstinate resistance against the Japanese, according to reconnaissance flights of the Japanese Air Force, reports Domei from the Philippines.

* * *

The United States Government announced on January 25 that the deaths caused at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese attack on December 8, totaled 4,500 navy men and 1,000 army men, according to reliable information reaching Shanghai.

EMPIRE AIMS AT RESTORATION OF EAST ASIA TO PROPER STATUS

Objective Includes Propagation of Profound Ideal of Brotherhood Among All Peoples

By KAZUO HIGO
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

It is an admitted fact that the history of a nation enables one to retrospect accurately on its intrinsic traits and merits. The history of Japan affords ample opportunities to note the characteristic features of this nation. Since the founding of the Japanese Empire, the country, after passing through many vicissitudes, has attained its present standard of power and prosperity. With the acceptance of international intercourse in the Meiji era, there emerged a new national reawakening, which has now become thoroughly crystallized. This is by no means accidental, because the past historical records prove that whenever Japan has been confronted with an emergency, national solidarity has come to play a distinguished role to maintain its security and integrity.

In probing the essential character of the Meiji Restoration, one will find that there exists a spiritual connection between it and that of the Kemmu era, both of which were motivated by an ardent desire to restore the rule of the Throne in replacement of the then Shogunal administration system, specifically for the purpose of liquidating acute emergency conditions. During the eighth and tenth years of the current Showa era, 600th anniversaries of the Kemmu Restoration and the demise of Masashige Kusunoki, the greatest loyalist who fought for the cause of the Throne in the early feudal period, were respectively held, and these ceremonies served to intensify the loyal feeling of the general populace.

The came the Manchurian Incident followed by the China Affair, and as a result, the national determination to safeguard the rule of the Throne became all the more reinforced. After that, when the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire was fittingly celebrated in the fifteenth year of Showa, the Japanese people became fully conscious of their obligation to develop a new order of things in this part of the world, and so they recalled the great ideal of hakko ichiu.

Rise of National Activity

In the past every historical epoch in Japan witnessed the rise of a national activity aimed at protecting its safety either from internal chaos or from external menace. This underlying national characteristic determined the success of the Meiji Restoration.

The campaign for the rapid advancement of the nation, known as the bummei kaika undo, which followed the restoration activity, was propelled by the natural urge of the Japanese people to accept the better conditions of the modern civilization of the world. Every Western method they assimilated was primarily meant to be used as a means to insure national security and progress. In the meantime, however, the means came to be confused with the object, and in consequence, Japan temporarily developed a tendency to place reliance on Western Powers in the flow of its life. It fought for the "democracies" in the last World War, and with the formation of the League of Nations, it joined that international body hoping that a humane world society would come to prevail. But the subsequent Anglo-American intrigues clearly indicated that both Washington and London were conspiring to curtail its legitimate ascendancy in East Asia. This naturally led to frictions between Japan and the Anglo-American nations, resulting in the founding of Manchoukuo, its alliance with Italy and Germany, and finally its declaration of war on Britain and the United States. Had the latter two nations refrained from interfering in the affairs of East Asia, there would have been no necessity for Japan to rise up in arms against them.

Inspirational Song

It may be observed that the Meiji Restoration was effected with the fundamental object of restoring East Asia to its proper status, and a definite step forward toward that direction was taken with the founding of Manchoukuo. The outbreak of the China Affair enabled Japan to hasten the early materialization of this objective, which assumed an unprecedented national importance during the celebration of the twenty-sixth centenary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. The song "Kighen wa Nisenroppyaku-nen" (2,600th year of reign) composed on this occasion injected new vigor into the life of the nation in the same manner the song "The Spring of the 2,600th Year" composed by Toko Fujita, a famous ideological pioneer at the end of the Tokugawa period, on the New Year's Day of the eleventh year of Tempoh had stimulated the traditional confidence in national virility.

The China Affair is dragging on because of the Anglo-American policy of aiding Chungking to keep up its so-called "war of resistance" against Japan. Now that it has been merged into the War of Greater East Asia, it has become incumbent on Japan not to allow Britain and the United States to stage a come-back in this part of the globe. In this sense the futile resistance of Chungking has become meaningless, for once the Anglo-American nations definitely stay away from Greater East Asia, Chungking will automatically be ousted.

It has been repeatedly stated by Japan that the construction of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be based on the lofty ideal of hakko ichiu, which envisages according of a proper place to each nation under the sun. This points out that it is desirous of realizing brotherhood with men in its own sphere. The significance of such a conception is that this country admits the existence of a brotherhood among all the objects of the earth and of Nature, and since man is a creature of the earth, it naturally follows that Japan should at least try to form a binding brotherhood with those people who are living in contiguous countries.

Benevolent Policy

When the Emperor Jimmu started from Hyuga on his eastward expedition, he hoped that universal brotherhood would come to prevail. This sublime expectation on his part is indication enough that even at that time the first Sovereign of Japan undertook the task of creating a new order of things animated by the sincere desire of stabilizing the doctrine of greater familyism among the recalcitrants. It is because he conducted his campaign by manifesting such a warm and reciprocative attitude that the foundation of the Japanese Empire became firmly stabilized. Today, the Japanese nation, being guided by its Emperor, has undertaken a similar task prompted by a similar intention to bring happiness, peace and prosperity to the peoples of Greater East Asia. Therefore, one must recognize this spirit of Japan as the basic factor of its national polity.

Neither Greece nor Italy seems to possess a national polity similar to that of Japan. On the other hand, Rousseau's doctrine of social contract maintains that every group or community of human beings exists in this world for the sake of safeguarding the interests of its members. The history of the Occidental society have many instances in support of Rousseau's conception. But in Japan, the national ideal since time immemorial has been that the country exists for its good and the good of other States, partiularly neighboring ones. Norinaga Motoori, distinguished scholar of Japanese classics who flourished in the Tokugawa period, says that "at first there was a force producing all the things in the universe."

Treated in historical light, Japan's present objective in Greater East Asia is to bring about state of things in perfect accordance with the ideal which inspired the founding of the Empire and in consonance with the fundamental idea underlying the Meiji Restoration. That is why Japan is trying to restore East Asia and its neighboring countries to their proper status by propagating the profound ideal of brotherhood among all peoples. If Japan has shouldered the responsibility of this epochal task, it is because it feels that it has the required strength and capacity to make it a wholesome success.

In the Periodicals

Shufu no Tomo, Vol. 27, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shufu no Tomo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Instructions for Families in Wartime, War Reports of the Naval Parachutist Units, Construction of Greater East Asia and Home Education, and the War of Greater East Asia and Bringing Up Children.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 3 dated January 24, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: War Declaration of the National Government of China and New Development of Relations Between Japan and China, Anglo-American Actions in North Africa, Motion Picture Works in the Philippines, and Visit to Buddhists' Interest of Burma.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 4 dated January 31, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Talks of Reports from the Fighting Front, Construction of Warships and Vessels, China's Participation in War and the First World War, American Congress in Distress.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 327 dated January 20, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: China's Participation in War and Relations Between Japan and China, China's Cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia, Army Construction Work and Rural Pacification Work of the National Government of China, and War and Price.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VII

The Hojos on their hand were not idle in the war of stratagem and spreading of false rumors. The great drawback of protracted war is that the combatants cannot always maintain a high fighting morale, so that enemy propaganda is apt to find a congenial home in their unwary minds when they are tempted to "let themselves go" a little. Many uncanny rumors and allegations were flying about even in the Western camps, and one rather serious story which seemed to gain some credence was that there was a secret collusion between Iyeyasu and Hojo Ujinao. Considering that the latter's wife was Iyeyasu's daughter and that it was possible that Iyeyasu should have communicated with his son-in-law, advising surrender, the story had a certain plausible element.

Upon hearing this rumor, Hideyoshi lost no time in visiting Iyeyasu's camp for a "good friendly chat." It was probably on this occasion that he promised Iyeyasu the eight provinces of Kanto when the Hojos had fallen. He went about among Iyeyasu's men, alone and unattended, and the story goes that he often stood on the brink of a precipice, where a single push from behind would have ended his life.

Ujinao Surrenders

Hideyoshi then visited the camp of Oda Nobuo and other camps by turns, and such was his personal courage, his wit and presence of mind and his power of intuition and of winning the hearts of men that confidence was at once restored and all discreditable rumors and suggestions dispelled. So in the propaganda and "fifth column" warfare the Hojos proved no match for Hideyoshi, and the inevitable moment had to come.

On July 6, Hojo Ujinao decided to surrender. In actual lethal combat the Hojos of Odawara had stood firm, but the treacherous moral foes, "mistrust, fear and suspicion," had broken into their home fronts or behind their fighting lines so that further sustenance of the stronghold was deemed impossible. The Castle had collapsed from within, not battered in from outside. Ujinao sent a message to Hideyoshi, offering to "open" his Castle, and to surrender himself, that is to commit harakiri on behalf of his father and other kinsmen, so that their lives might be saved. Hideyoshi praised his "filial piety" as well as his valor in having endured the siege so long, and probably out of consideration to Iyeyasu offered to spare his life.

Iyeyasu now sent a messenger to Nirayama, advising Ujinori that since Odawara had fallen, it was useless for him to try to keep Nirayama; to which Ujinori respectfully yielded, and was sent under escort to Odawara and there, together with his other unfortunate relatives, awaited his fate. On July 11 Hideyoshi's executioners arrived. Ujimasa and his second brother, Ujiteru, were to die by harakiri, and Ujinori to act the kaishaku. As soon as Ujinori had done his duty, he adjusted his sword to apply it to his own abdomen, when the officers present wrested the sword from his hand and told him that it was the Taiko's will that he should live.

Impressed by Ujinori

For Hojo Ujinori the Taiko had entertained a kindly sentiment. He had seen him once before when the latter had paid his personal respects at Kyoto the year before on behalf of his brother, Ujimasa, who had refused to visit the capital. On that occasion Ujinori had given the Taiko a good impression. Hideyoshi had asked him to advise Ujimasa to come to Kyoto as soon as possible, saying in so many words that if he failed to do so, it would be so much the worse for him. To this Ujinori had answered, "Yes, I will do my best to persuade him, but if he could not come and thereby incurred your wrath so that armed hostilities should break out between Kanto and your forces, then I would have you remember that under no circumstance would I be prevailed upon to side with you or betray my kinsmen; for in that case my bow and arrow, rusty as they be, I would assuredly place at my brother's service and prove to your men the calibre of which the Kanto warriors are made." His plucky words had caused Hideyoshi to smile. "Bravely said," Hideyoshi had rejoined. "But I hope no such contingency will arise. I rely upon you to do your duty as best you can."

Ujinori's manly conduct as ambassador, together with his extraordinary martial valor demonstrated by his stout resistance at Nirayama to the last, had impressed Hideyoshi so well that he evidently thought it part of Bushido to save so exemplary a warrior. But he decreed that Ujinori and Ujinao should retire to Mount Koya. The uncle and nephew who gratefully accepted this order, departed from Odawara in the latter part of July, reaching the sacred mountain on August 12. They were accompanied by a retinue of 28 samurai. What a melancholy pilgrimage this must have been for the

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CHUNGKING FACES DIFFICULTIES WITH LOSS OF VALUABLE ROUTE

Analysis of Chiang's Power of Resistance Brings Out Seriousness of Financial Plight

By GORO OGUCHI
(From the Sozo)

Since the China Campaign has assumed the aspects of total war it would be well to closely analyze the powers of resistance of the Chungking Regime. Though there are few actual statistics available this analysis will be based on the most reliable information referring to Chungking's Army, its supply of arms, its finances, communications, industries, agriculture and its political influence as well as the morale and fighting potential of the people under its influence. As Chungking's resistance is dependent on outside assistance this aspect needs clarifying as well as some study of the Communist Party which Chungking is utilizing in its resistance against Japan.

The Chungking Army was originally some 2,000,000 strong, and though losses due to those killed, wounded, captured or deserted are enormous, China's vast manpower has no doubt been responsible for maintaining a similar strength even at present through continual replacements. However such quick replacements inevitably cause deterioration in the Army's personnel owing to lack of adequate training, whilst the morale of the poorly trained soldier is miserably low, a fact which accounts in no small measure for the huge numbers who are continually deserting.

The quantity and quality of arms have fallen to a negligible level since the supply routes through Indo-China and Burma have been severed, whilst the German-Soviet war has minimized the chances of any appreciable quantities of arms and munitions reaching Chungking from the Soviet Union. The loss of the Burma Road was a particularly heavy blow as over 20,000 tons of precious supplies reached Chungking by this route every year. Since Japan cut this supply route much publicity has been given the new route via India for the sake of keeping up public morale, but actually the supplies along this route are infinitesimal compared with the needs. This may be gauged from the constant frantic appeals to America, Britain and the Soviet Union to open fresh routes via the Persian Gulf, Central Asia and Sinkiang Province.

Routes Under Consideration

The routes under consideration are one from Northern India connecting with Chungking by way of the Yunnan-Burma route through the Chinese hinterland; the air route from India to a point in Szechuan Province; another land route from Assam in Northeastern India to Siking Province thence to Chungking; lastly the lengthy route from the Persian Gulf through Iran and the Soviet Union, reaching eventually the Northwest frontier of China. A British Government member stated that several alternative routes were contemplated from Northern India but that their locations could not be disclosed. Apparently the project was dropped owing to the quick advance into Yunnan Province by the Japanese Forces. The second route through Assam was discarded owing to topographical disadvantages. The airline route obviously cannot handle the vast amount of arms necessary for Chungking and as Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, said, armored cars, tanks and heavy guns were needed and these cannot be transported by air.

In view of these difficulties the question of opening up the Northwestern route was therefore taken up seriously, and on the suggestion of leading Chungking newspapers an investigation was undertaken last July by Weng Wen Hao Chief of the Chungking Bureau of Economics who toured Kansu and Sinkiang Provinces. Whilst in those regions he also studied the possibilities of developing industries and conducting searches for oil. At a meeting of experts held in Lanchow, Weng stated that this route was, despite its many shortcomings, desirable as supplies could reach Chungking unmolested by enemy bombers or submarines and he urged the immediate opening of roads for trucks and camel caravan.

However, closer examination of the difficulties to be faced in transporting supplies along this route shows that its utility would prove negligible whilst the final costs of goods landed in Chungking after traversing the distance of 5,500 kilometers would be prohibitive. The materials would have to be brought from the United States by steamer to the Persian Gulf and would have to be transshipped several times en route from trucks to trains and camels. The problem of supplying the route with gasoline and oil is also a highly discouraging factor, whilst the attitude of the Soviet Union and America towards bearing the high costs and supplying the means of transport may not be over-encouraging. If it was impossible to maintain the 1,000 kilometer route from Lashio it may be safely assumed that this more complicated system of transport will not materialize.

Chiang's Financial Plight

The financial plight of Chungking has become more and more serious with the progress of the war which has cost the loss of most of the former basic revenues such as the customs, land tax, and salt tax, whilst remittances from overseas Chinese have dropped considerably. In 1942 the sum of 30,000,000,000 yuan was budgeted for, but only 16,500,000 yuan was raised of which half was devoted to war expenditure. The annual expenditure of the Chungking Regime has grown from 1,000,000,000 yuan before the start of hostilities to 2,850,000,000 yuan in 1939, 4,000,000,000 yuan in 1940, and 11,000,000,000 yuan in 1941 rising to the first mentioned huge figure for the last financial year, which plainly shows that desperate methods of inflation must have been resorted to and pressure brought to bear on people to invest in Home Bonds and other loans whilst taxation has obviously been increased to almost breaking point.

Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair the main industrial centers of China were Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and Canton whilst the hinterland remained virtually undeveloped industrially. The Chinese military authorities reported in 1937 that Hunan, Szechuan, Kwangtung (excepting Canton) and Kwangsi did not together command more than 2.7 per cent of the nation's manufacturing output. The six provinces in the Northwest of Shensi, Kansu, Tsinghai, Sinkiang, Ningsia, and Suiyuan were little better, even relying on the main centers for such goods as cotton fabrics and soap.

Following the withdrawal of Chiang Kai-shek to Chungking most of the smaller industries removed to the Southwest areas and under inducement from Chiang set up manufacturing in such cities as Chungking, Kweilin, Kweiyang and Kunming, but due to difficulties in obtaining spare parts, making adequate repairs, and in the supply of fuel their efficiency has dropped. With the exception of Hankow the more important manufacturing plants remained in their former locations. In the Northwestern Provinces the political and religious doctrines of the Mohammedans and the Communists have seriously hampered the growth of industries and in these centers industry has more or less confined itself to small cooperatives. These small manufacturing plants are making some progress and are supplying the local needs in soaps, stockings, socks and cheap cotton fabrics. Their chief center is located at Chungking from where they are supplied with monetary grants to assist in their expansion. Their future prospects are quite good though the amount of goods they can turn out and the quality is not worth serious notice, whilst their capacity to supply the needs of the Army is infinitesimal.

Problem of Food

The problem of food supply looms large for Chungking owing to unscrupulous profiteering and general commodity price increases, whilst sudden influxes of refugees, occasional failures of short crops and unwarranted demands by the Army add to the confusion. However the latest statistics for the seven provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Szechuan, Ningshia, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi Show a surplus in rice production of 4,858 hsutan (equal to koku), though at the same time a huge deficit in wheat of 37,63,000 hsutan is evidenced. If the surplus in other grains amounting to over 37,000,000 hsutan is considered then the main food supply of Chungking can be solved. Mismanagement and squeeze tactics are more to blame than actual shortages for the supply of ample foodstuffs. As cotton is sorely needed several maize producing areas such as Yunnan and Kansu have been developing this new crop under regulations aimed at seeking self-sufficiency in cotton.

One of the outstanding difficulties facing Chungking is the Chinese Communist Party which professes to be anti-Japan but has as its real aims the Bolshevization of China. At the moment it suits the purposes of Chungking to allow Communist propaganda to be disseminated, but in reality the strength of the Communists is something to be reckoned with as they have taken advantage of the lenient attitude of Chiang Kai-shek to put themselves almost out of his control. In the Northwestern Provinces from Shensi to the Eastern part of Kansus down to the Southern part of Ningsia they hold undisputed sway and if the Northwestern transport route to Chungking ever becomes a reality its success will depend in a large

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